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The Herald Tribune
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria... 6.00 Dn. Israel... 15.1700 Dn. Norway... 7.00 Dn.
Australia... 20.5 Dn. Italy... 1.500 Dn. Denmark... 0.700 Dn.
Belgium... 40.00 Dn. Sweden... 4.00 Dn. Finland... 0.10 Dn.
Canada... 45.00 Dn. Switzerland... 1.00 Dn. France... 0.50 Dn.
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ESTABLISHED 1887

No. 31,842

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 6-7, 1985

Beirut Asks Europe To Refuse U.S. Call To Boycott Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The Lebanese government said Friday that it was trying to persuade European countries not to join the U.S. campaign to close Beirut International Airport in retaliation for the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines jet.

The Foreign Ministry said Fuad Turk, the undersecretary of foreign affairs, had summoned European ambassadors and sought assurances that their nations would not ban flights to and from Beirut.

The leftist Beirut newspaper, *As-Safir*, said France, Italy, Greece and Switzerland had promised not to join U.S. measures in retaliation for the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 to Beirut and the holding of 39 U.S. hostages for 17 days.

But France also has stressed the need to bring the hijackers to trial for killing a U.S. Navy diver, Robert Dean Stethem, aboard the commandeered jetliner, *As-Safir* said.

The Italian ambassador, Antonio Mancini, said after the meeting: "We have discussed ways of improving Beirut airport, because this is a very important problem for us."

"We have also demanded that the Lebanese government emphatically condemn the TWA hijacking and tell us about the means with which it will deal with the situation after the hijack," he said.

Mr. Turk later met with the ambassadors of the East European bloc and with Far Eastern envoys. Selim Salam, chairman of Middle East Airlines, said in a statement published Friday that the boycott would not "break the back" of Lebanon's national carrier.

But the company would be in serious trouble if Europe joined the sanctions, he said.

He said he had received "positive assurances" from France, Switzerland and Greece that they would not stop flights to or from Beirut.

At the airport, meanwhile, moves were started to improve security. Police used bulldozers to construct earth barricades to block 12 access roads to the runways. Gunmen withdrew from the area, transferring authority to army units.

President Amin Gemayel met for three hours with the army chief, General Michel Aoun, Mr. Salam and the finance, defense and interior ministers to discuss the airport, which has been the scene of seven hijackings this year.

The group agreed to transfer control of the facility from Shiite Moslem Amal militiamen to "legitimate authority" and upgrade the facility by purchasing new control tower equipment.

Mr. Gemayel received a letter

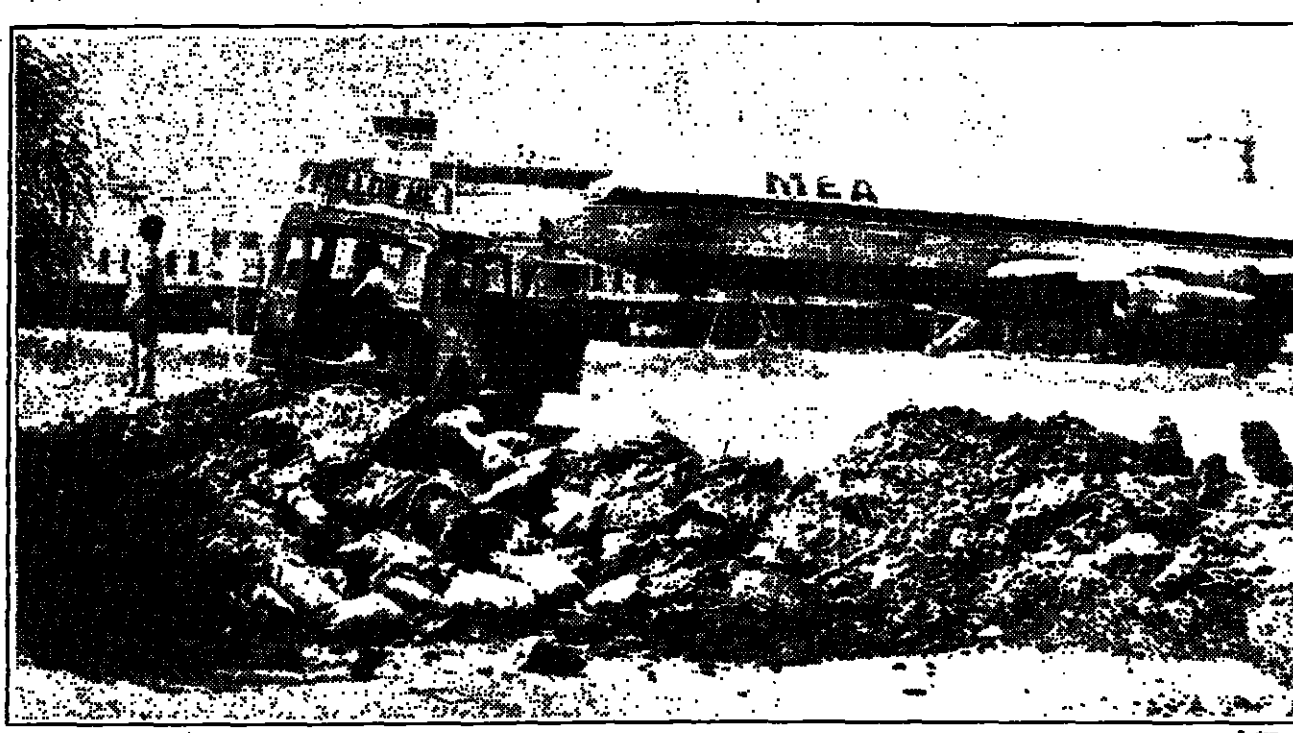
from President Ronald Reagan on Friday explaining the reasons for his attempt to isolate Beirut airport, Lebanese officials said.

The U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, delivered the message to Mr. Gemayel, who told him that Lebanon had officially denounced the hijacking and had helped in negotiations to free the hostages, the officials said.

State-owned Beirut Radio quoted Mr. Gemayel as telling Mr. Bartholomew that Lebanon "regretted and was surprised at America's unjust action."

Mr. Gemayel also repeated his view that Washington should "direct its attention to the roots of terrorism, which lie outside Lebanon," officials added.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)



Two Lebanese security men stood by an earth barrier at Beirut International Airport on Friday. The barrier, designed to block access to runways, was built as part of anti-hijacking measures after U.S. moves to close the airport.

Iran and Syria Nurture an Uncertain Relationship

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Women and children, the relatives of "martyrs" from the recent struggles of Iran, dismount from buses at a mosque on the southern edge of this city and, amid the pilgrims from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, pray before the tomb of a grand-daughter of Mohammed.

Many of them are in Syria courtesy of the Iranian government, whose official Martyrs Foundation pays their expenses for the pilgrimage and provides them with some spending money.

Near the tomb, a casual bazaar extends along a badly littered stream running beneath a row of dusty trees, where the women from Iran buy quartz watches and instant-camera cameras. On a wall of the Sitt Zainab Mosque, the holiest Shiite shrine in Syria, is a rare sight in this rather secular country: a large portrait of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of Iran.

The busy scene at the mosque, a glittering structure of silver mirrored arches and whirling ceiling fans, is one aspect of the complex relationship that has existed between the two hard-line, bitterly anti-Israeli nations of Syria and Iran, particularly since the Iranian revolution in 1979 and the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war nearly five years ago.

Other aspects of the relationship are also visible. There is, for example, the Iranian Air Force Boeing 747 that arrives at a remote end of the Damascus airport once a week, carrying revolutionary guards and military supplies destined for the Bekaa region in Lebanon across the border from Syria.

Less visible are various understandings and protocols between the two nations by which they cooperate in their two main areas of common interest — an enmity for Iraq and a desire to eliminate Israeli and American influence from Lebanon.

Diplomatic observers of the scene here suspect that, while relations are close and cooperation extensive, strains or at least ambiguities are also present in the Iran-Syrian connection, and some believe that their mutual dependence might well diminish in the months and years ahead.

"These two countries are good friends," a diplomat said, "particularly because they have a common enemy in Iraq. But their close relations often don't go beyond the old notion that the enemy of my enemy is my friend. There's a great deal in both style and substance that makes these two countries somewhat uncomfortable allies."

"Syria is largely a secular state; it can even be called anti-religious," the diplomat continued. "It is entirely different from Iran, where policy stems almost entirely from a fanatical religious vision."

One area of ambiguity in the relations between the two countries seems to have emerged during the recent hostage crisis, when 39 American passengers on a Trans World Airways flight from Athens to Rome were held in Beirut for 17 days. The hijackers are believed to have been members of Hezbollah, or the Party of God, an extremist Shiite militia that, in the view of most diplomatic analysts here, gets its chief backing and political inspiration from Iran.

The crisis was resolved through the personal intervention of the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad. In the view of diplomats here, Mr. Assad is interested in fashioning a new, pro-Syrian political structure in Lebanon and views radical, independent militias, supported from outside, as harmful to that goal.

The Syrians do not say so publicly, but they are believed by foreign analysts here to want Iran to reduce its support of Islamic militants. It is assumed that that was one of the subjects discussed when the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, was here on an official visit while the hostage drama was being played out.

During the visit, according to reliable reports here, Mr. Assad asked Mr. Rafsanjani for help in ending the crisis, presumably by using Iranian influence to persuade Hezbollah to release the hostages it held.

Whatever strains may lie beneath the surface, the Iran-Syrian relationship remains a complex one, and its future remains uncertain.

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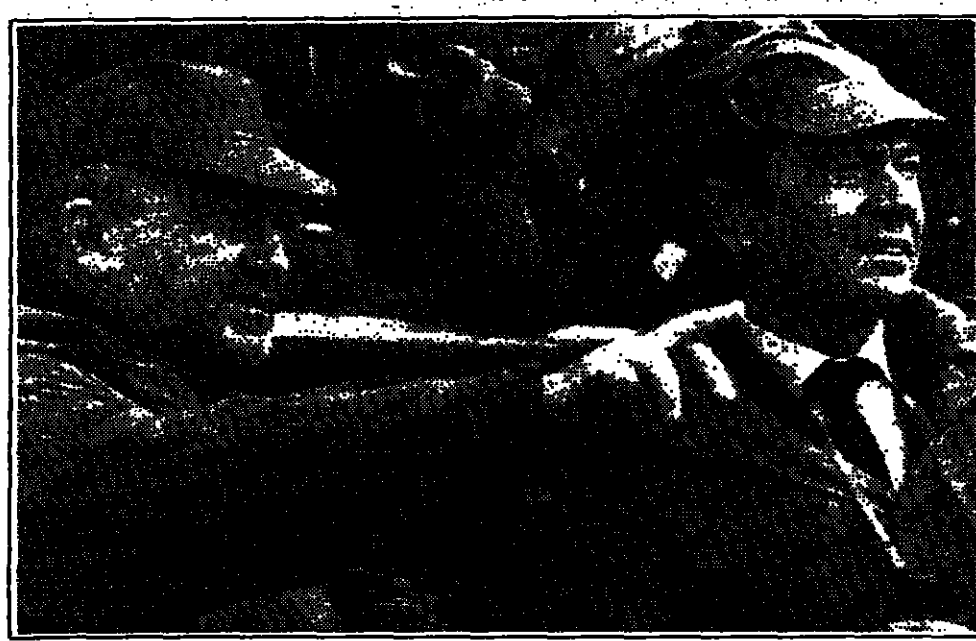
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France, in Strategy Shift, Takes On Defense of West Germany



The defense ministers of France, Charles Hernu, left, and of West Germany, Manfred Wörner, observed joint military field maneuvers last month in training area near Stuttgart.

By Joseph Fitchett

New York Times Service

PARIS — France is modifying its military strategy to guarantee the defense of West Germany, a major shift in attitude that experts see as a significant step toward closer West European military cooperation.

West Germany is cautiously encouraging this development, while trying to be sure that an enhanced French role is compatible with West Germany's basic defenses, based on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The move reflects two new themes in French strategic thinking: concern about a potential for neutralism in West Germany and a growing realization that military costs are starting to outrun France's ability to finance them alone.

"There is a lot of subterranean movement occurring in French defense arrangements to forge closer ties with West Germany," said a former top military official.

Publicly, France's minister of defense, Charles Hernu, described French and West German security interests as "inseparably linked."

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Party went further, calling for France to proclaim that its conventional and even nuclear forces would defend West Germany.

Describing these steps as "essentially trial balloons," the former French military official, who declined to be named, said that the crucial step, to be taken now, is for President Francois Mitterrand to make a public commitment to this.

While waiting for France to spell out the policy, the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, has not commented publicly on the issue.

The view of most German strategists was expressed recently by Horst Emsler, a spokesman of the opposition Social Democrats, who said that West Germany seeks tangible French support, including more French troops stationed in West Germany and possibly a clearer commitment about France's nuclear force.

As a step in this direction, France has set up a special force designated to reinforce NATO units in West Germany in the event of a Soviet attack.

But senior French commanders and West German politicians have pointed out that this so-called "rapid action force" will require increased military spending.

General Jeannot Lacaze, retiring head of the French general staff, warned last week that the Socialist government might cut the military budget next October — a view echoed by conservative opposition parties and by Western military attaches in Paris.

Even if the military budget is not cut, General Lacaze pointed out that France could not provide, for example, the air cover that the rapid action force would need in war.

To reduce the costs of military equipment, France and West Ger-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Chinese Start Reappraisal Of Reforms

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party has been conducting a high-level re-examination of the scope and pace of the nation's economic reforms because of disappointing results and negative side effects in certain key sectors, according to Western diplomats.

The party chiefs have focused in particular on how to bring corruption and other abuses under stricter control.

The diplomats are divided as to what some of the implications might be. But based on a close reading of the Chinese press and talks with Chinese officials, they tend to agree that, while the reforms could be slowed down in some areas, it is inconceivable at this stage that they will be reversed.

Divisions persist among Chinese leaders as to how far and how fast to proceed with the reforms, but they will try to reach a consensus before a special party conference convenes in September.

In the words of one diplomat, the most reform-minded leaders suffered a "severe jolt" toward the end of last year when bank lending ran out of control and foreign exchange reserves dropped.

Decentralization of authority brought by the reforms has increased rural prosperity. But some provincial officials and Communist Party cadres have taken advantage of that same decentralization to reap personal and illicit profits. Officials have singled out for criticism the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone adjacent to Hong Kong, which was once cited as a model by Deng Xiaoping, the country's principal leader.

It had been hoped that Shenzhen would attract substantial amounts of foreign investment and technology while generating major export earnings. Instead, Shenzhen's main contribution has been in service industries. Investment has been disappointing, and the special zone

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Swedes Limit Sterilization Gains Popularity in U.S.

Antibiotics In Livestock

By R. R. Shipp

New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Sweden will become the first country in the world to ban the use of antibiotics to make animals grow faster, the Swedish Farmers' Meat Marketing Association said Friday.

Under a law sponsored by the association that will take effect in January 1986, the use of antibiotics in the future will be allowed only for preventing or curing animal diseases. The ban will not, however, apply to imported meat.

The Swedish association said keeping animals contented and improving their environment was a more effective way of promoting growth than the use of antibiotics.

"Sweden is ahead in this area and we expect that the antibiotics ban will promote both the internal market and Swedish meat exports," an association spokesman said.

The association said consumers' concern was one of the main factors behind its sponsoring of the ban. The organization represents most Swedish meat producers and the ban was also backed by Sweden's main farmers' unions.

Spanish Air Terror Protest

MADRID — Spain's air traffic will be halted briefly Saturday when unions stage a stoppage at airports to protest recent attacks on commercial airlines.

Sterilization Gains Popularity in U.S.

Tubal Ligations Have Almost Quadrupled Since 1965

NEW YORK — Seven years ago, when Joellen Mayes was 36 and her husband, Gordon, was 44, they had a terrible fright: Mrs. Mayes thought she might be pregnant.

It was a false alarm, but the idea of a "second family," as Mr. Mayes put it, when their two daughters were nearly grown and their mortgage was almost paid, upset them so much that Mr. Mayes had a vasectomy.

The Mayeses, who live in Los Angeles, thus joined an increasing number of Americans choosing sterilization.

In 1983, the last year for which statistics were available, 622,000 women and 455,000 men were sterilized as a contraceptive measure, according to the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, a private educational and research center in New York.

According to the most recent survey of the National Center for Health Statistics, a division of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the use of sterilization by married men and women has risen dramatically since 1965.

In fact, the survey concluded, sterilization has replaced the birth-control pill as the most popular form of contraception for married women. In 1965, 7 percent of married women had had sterilization operations, a tubal ligation. By 1982, when the latest survey was

conducted, 26 percent had been sterilized.

At the same time, the use of the pill among married women was on the wane, going from 24 percent in 1965 to a peak of 36 percent in 1973 to 20 percent in 1982.

According to the survey, 5 percent of married men had been sterilized in 1965, as against 15 percent in 1982.

The greatest increase in the use of sterilization, female or male, has occurred among couples with at least one child and in which the wife is 35 to 44 years old.

"It seems to be a major form of birth control for the married middle class," said Dr. John J. Barton, chairman of the obstetrics and gynecology department at the Illinois Masonic Medical Center in Chicago.

H. Theodore Groat, a sociology professor who studies fertility control at the Population and Society Research Center at Bowling Green State University in Ohio, said it

INSIDE



Kevin Curren beat Jimmy Connors in straight sets in Wimbledon singles semifinals. Rain stopped the match between Anders Jarryd and Boris Becker. Page 15.

■ A robot submarine reportedly found Air-India airliner wreckage off Ireland believed to contain the flight recorders. Page 3.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ Prices are climbing for Old Master drawings, two recent auctions have confirmed. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The U.S. unemployment rate in June remained at 7.3 percent for the fifth month in a row and the economy gained no new jobs. Page 9.

MONDAY

Many bond investors are following the big institutions into the highest yielding game in town — junk bonds. Personal Investing.

Terror Camps Are Reported In Nicaragua

United Press International

NEW YORK — Hundreds of West Europeans are being trained in terrorist tactics by Cuban and Palestinian instructors in Nicaragua, a U.S. television network has reported.

A senior Defense Department official, who asked not to be identified, told the NBC Nightly News on Thursday that according to recently declassified information, about 200 Italians have completed their training at two Nicaraguan training camps in the past year.

Some of the Italians were said to belong to the leftist Red Brigades terrorist organization, the official was quoted as saying. He said the trainees also include hundreds of West Germans and Spaniards.

Many of the Europeans attend camps run by Cubans and Palestinians, who teach methods of urban warfare, including use of explosives and assassination techniques, the official told NBC. He said that the Europeans are in Nicaragua posing as volunteer agricultural workers.

Details of the operation were said to be contained in a secret report prepared by the Pentagon and given to the Senate Intelligence Committee. A Defense Department spokesman said he did not have any information on the subject.

Senator David F. Durenberger, a Republican from Minnesota who is chairman of the committee, was quoted by NBC as saying that he believes the information is valid.

"In fact, Nicaragua is serving as a staging place for terrorism," he said. "It is a fact that we have known, and this seemed to be an appropriate time to let the American people in on it."

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Democrat from Vermont, was quoted as saying that he believes the administration declassified the information to justify a U.S. military strike on Nicaragua.

"That's not where our airplanes are being hijacked, that's not where our embassies are being bombed, that's not where our ambassadors are being assassinated," he said. "It's the Middle East. We've got to shift our priorities there."

German Woman Released

Nicaraguan rebels have freed a West German woman captured June 14, a Honduran military spokesman told The Associated Press in Tegucigalpa.

The spokesman said Thursday that rebels belonging to the Misura group released Eva Regina Schmeemann, 34, an ecologist working for the Nicaraguan government, to a Honduran military patrol. She was turned over to West German diplomats Friday. Misura is made up of Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indians.

Pilot Says Amal Took Over Hijacking to Stop Killing

By William Robbins
New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The hijackers of Trans World Airlines Flight 847 killed Robert Dean Stethem, a U.S. Navy diver, to force the Shiite Muslim Amal militia to participate in the holding of passengers and crew, the captain of the plane has declared.

The captain, John L. Testrake, said in an interview last Wednesday on his flight home to Richmond, Missouri, that Amal apparently responded to prevent further slayings of American hostages held by the two hijackers, who appeared to be members of the radical Hezbollah, the Party of God. This was consistent with an earlier report by officials in Washington.

"They were demanded in," Mr. Testrake said, adding that "the hijackers demanded if as Flight 847 was making its approach for a second landing in Beirut.

"As soon as we landed," the pilot said, "they asked where the Amal were. When they were told they were not here, that caused a furor. That was when they snatched the young man from his feet and stood him in the door and shot him. They said, 'See, there will be another in five minutes.' At that point the Amal said, 'OK, we'll be right there.'"

Also emerging from the interview was a picture of quiet control in the face of horror and brutality in the first days of the 17-day ordeal and of a setting of filth and personal indignities.

The picture the captain drew of the hijackers was one of men bordering on panic, uncertain of their ability to maintain control over their large number of captives. He gave fresh details of the brutality that, he believed, resulted from those fears.

Later, he said, "it got pretty rotten back in the cabin" because of garbage strewn on the floor, where the captors had earlier thrown pas-



John L. Testrake, the TWA captain forced to fly to Beirut, spoke with an ABC News crew on June 19. Top left, a hijacker stood behind the captain as he spoke; top right, he ended the interview; bottom left, he waved his gun; bottom right, he told the ABC crew to leave.

sengers' belongings after rifling them for cash and jewelry. Then came a "culture clash" over filth in the plane's three lavatories.

"They were not used to toilets to sit on or toilet paper," he said. "They used water and the water would splash on the floor. Then we would encounter greasy, nasty footprints on the seats. It was just a foul mess. We cured that by talking to one of the more intelligent ones. We asked how would it be if we used one of the lavatories and they used the other two. One by one we were able to correct those problems."

At a news conference earlier, Mr. Testrake and fellow members of his flight crew, Philip G. Maresca, the co-pilot, and Christian Zimmermann, the flight engineer, had mentioned brutality to crew members

as well as to passengers in the first period after the plane was commandeered June 14.

In the interview, the pilot said that after dumping a trussed-up young man into the cockpit and beating him with an armrest ripped from the flight engineer's seat, the hijackers continued with further brutalities.

"They would support themselves by holding onto the door to keep their balance and jump up and down on him, landing solidly with their heels," the captain said.

"I think they used that as a device to get our attention," he said. "In the initial stage there were just two of them. I doubt they felt in control. They were very hyper, and they tended to be fanatical. They had 150 people to dominate, and I can understand that they might

have had some fears about that. They wanted to establish that they were ruthless, fanatical, determined terrorists."

After "going up and down the aisles" with "rabbit chops" and pistol blows to passengers, he said, "as a continuation of that they would take pistol butts and hit Christian."

"It was pretty severe," he said. "You could see blood coming through his shirt. Then they reached past him and did the same thing to Phil."

Asked why the same thing had not happened to him, Mr. Testrake replied:

"I think I kind of intimidated one of them. He was about 30 years old. I'm nearly 60. He would still tell me where to go, but I was able to convince him I was not going to

do anything that would endanger my airplane."

When they returned to Beirut, the captain said, the captivity entered a new phase, with less tension.

"Some extra fellows came on," he said, and they included both members of Amal and members of the hijackers' own Hezbollah.

"One of the new guys there seemed to be one of the leaders, because he made pronouncements," Mr. Testrake said. "There were other changes, simply because of the extra manpower. It was less tense. They had more guys plus they had fewer people to control."

Early on, the captain said, he and fellow crew members began to regard Amal as a favorable influence, and they requested the presence of Amal members at all times.

"By and large," he said, "the Amal guys were more mature, more intelligent, more pragmatic, less interested in disputes and less militant."

Asked why, since the crew members seemed to regard Amal as protectors rather than guards, the militia did not simply free the hostages, he said, "They weren't strong enough. Hezbollah members were also always present."

Hostage Stands By Remarks

The former hostage spokesman, Allyn B. Conwell, said Thursday that he stood by a statement that some hostages felt sympathy for the cause and flight of the Lebanese Shaites who took custody of 39 Americans from their two original hijackers. The New York Times reported from Houston.

Much of the debate over his role as spokesman stemmed from a failure to distinguish clearly between the two hijackers and the Amal militiamen who ultimately took charge of the hostages and participated in negotiating their release.

Mr. Conwell said at a news conference. He described the original hijackers as murderers and fanatics.

Gorbachev Urges U.S. To Reaffirm ABM Treaty

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, urged Friday that the United States reaffirm "in a binding form" its commitment to the anti-ballistic missile treaty signed in 1972.

In a message to a group of American scientists, Mr. Gorbachev repeated Soviet charges that President Ronald Reagan's project for a space shield against nuclear missiles, the Strategic Defense Initiative, posed a threat to the 1972 treaty and the entire process of arms control.

The ABM treaty, as it is generally called, is considered by the Soviet Union to be the foundation of the arms control process and its most successful product.

In the message, reported by Tass, the Soviet press agency, Mr. Gorbachev stated that the Soviet Union "unswervingly observes the spirit and the letter of that document of paramount importance."

"The Soviet Union is not developing attack space weapons or a large-scale ABM system," he said. He argued that the U.S. space weapon "would invariably lead to the breakup of that document — the key link of the entire process of nuclear arms limitation."

The message was in reply to a proposal by the Union of Concerned Scientists, to both the Kremlin and the White House, for a ban on space weapons.

It was Mr. Gorbachev's first statement on the arms control project since it was announced Wednesday that he and President Reagan would meet in Geneva in November.

The Soviet Union has intensified its criticism of the project, popularly known as "star wars," saying that a continuing U.S. commitment to the space weapons program could jeopardize progress at the arms talks in Geneva.

The United States has argued that research on space weapons is not banned by the ABM treaty, and has countered that the Soviet Union itself is in the midst of similar research.

Mr. Gorbachev's appeal for preserving the ABM treaty came one month after Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, the Soviet chief of staff, charged that the United States was trying to undermine the treaty.

In his message to the scientists, Mr. Gorbachev repeated Soviet proposals for a ban on space attack systems, and a moratorium on anti-satellite systems.

He called on the United States to join in scrapping any existing anti-satellite systems, including those not yet tested. "The actions of the American side will show already in the near future which decision the U.S. administration will prefer."

Testing of a U.S. system has been delayed indefinitely for what has been described as technical reasons.

WORLD BRIEFS

Fog Helps California Firefighters

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A cooling blanket of fog helped firefighters in Southern California beat back the largest of forest and brush fires burning in 10 Western states on Friday.

Encouraged by reduced winds and lower temperatures after days of heat exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.75 degrees centigrade), leaders of 2,700 firefighters said that a blaze that has charred 69,500 acres (28,100 hectares) in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties was 40 percent under control.

Thousands of firefighters battled fires in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, as well as California, which has been the hardest hit since the waves of fires began June 27. Three persons have been killed, more than 150 homes destroyed and 170,000 acres burned.

Tax Push Unaltered, White House Says

WASHINGTON (WP) — The White House has not altered its schedule for promoting President Ronald Reagan's tax plan because of the hostage crisis or criticism of the proposal, according to Larry Speakes, the administration's chief spokesman.

Mr. Speakes took issue Thursday with a Washington Post report that the Reagan campaign for the tax plan is being "postponed" until September.

Mr. Speakes said that from the outset White House officials expected Mr. Reagan's speeches and appearances to taper off during the summer and that he would return to the tax issue after Labor Day, Sept. 2.

Doctors Cited in South Africa Death

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A medical panel found two white government doctors guilty Friday of misconduct in the 1977 death of Steve Biko, a leading black figure who became a martyr in the struggle against the rule of the white minority.

The panel ruled that the two physicians failed to provide adequate care shortly before Mr. Biko died in police custody. One doctor was reprimanded and the other was barred from practicing medicine for three months, but that penalty was suspended. The panel said one of the doctors allowed police to move Mr. Biko 750 miles (1,206 kilometers) by road to a prison hospital after he was injured, the panel said.

An inquiry at the time of Mr. Biko's death found that he probably died of brain injuries received in a scuffle with police. The death in September 1977 drew a world outcry. His family claimed Mr. Biko, 30, died of head injuries inflicted when police beat him during interrogation. Police said he accidentally hit his head on a wall while officers were subduing him after he became violent during questioning.

Pope Is Invited to Visit Yugoslavia

DIJAKOVO, Yugoslavia (AP) — Pope John Paul II was publicly invited Friday to Yugoslavia during a High Mass that climaxed two days of celebrations marking the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St. Methodius, who with his brother, St. Cyril, evangelized the Slavs.

In a rare display of strength of the Roman Catholic Church in this Communist-ruled country, six cardinals and nearly 300 priests and bishops from several East and West European countries took part in the church service, attended by 15,000 faithful, organizers said.

The Czechoslovak leadership denied requests by foreign church dignitaries to attend similar celebrations at Velehrad this weekend. But the ceremonies in Diakovo were held without official interventions or restraints.

China, Indonesia to Resume Trading

BEIJING (WP) — China and Indonesia signed an agreement Friday to resume trading for the first time in nearly two decades.

The official Chinese news agency, Xinhua, had announced earlier that the new agreement, described as a memorandum of understanding, constitutes a "major breakthrough" in relations between the countries. Diplomats here cautioned, however, that any progress toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations was likely to come slowly.

A Western diplomat said that Indonesia appeared to be primarily motivated by a desire not to miss an opportunity to compete for export sales in a Chinese market that has opened up dramatically in recent years. Indonesia suspended relations with China in 1967, two years after crushing a Communist-led coup that the Indonesians said had Chinese support.

Mugabe Leads in Zimbabwe Election

HARARE (Reuters) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front won 27 of the first 31 seats announced Friday in Zimbabwe's first postindependence general elections.

Mr. Mugabe was widely expected to win the four-day poll with a landslide, but without any seats in Matabeleland, home of the minority Ndebele people. The main opposition, led by Joshua Nkomo, took the first four seats in Matabeleland. Mr. Nkomo's stronghold.

Six political parties were contesting 79 of the 80 seats reserved for blacks in the 100-member Parliament. Voting for the 80th seat was postponed because of a candidate's death. In separate voting last week, former Prime Minister Ian Smith and his Conservative Alliance won 15 of 20 seats reserved for whites.

U.S. Says Networks Violated Pledge

WASHINGTON (UPI) — U.S. television networks broke a promise when they broadcast President Ronald Reagan's remarks about handling a hostage crisis in a similar way to the hero in the film "Rambo," according to the White House spokesman.

Before delivering a radio address Sunday after the release of the 39 U.S. hostages held in Beirut, Mr. Reagan said into an open microphone: "Boy, I saw Rambo last night. I know what to do the next time this happens." In "Rambo," Sylvester Stallone plays a Vietnam veteran who enacts a violent rescue of U.S. prisoners held in North Vietnam.

Larry Speakes, the spokesman, said Thursday that the networks had violated a pledge to keep the microphones closed. He declined to comment on a report that he was considering banning network microphones from presidential appearances.

Iran and Syria Nurturing An Uncertain Relationship

(Continued from Page 1)

face, relations between Iran and Syria are dominated by the issue of Iraq. The Syrians, diplomats say, provide help to the Iraqis in a number of ways. They purchase arms from the West that are eventually destined for Iran, and they have cut the Iraqi oil pipeline that goes across Syria and Lebanon to the Mediterranean.

Whatever concerns the Syrians have about the rise of uncontrollable fanaticism in Lebanon, Mr. Assad's government permits Iran to export its revolutionary Islam to that country. This is visible on the Syrian side of the Lebanese border, where the main highway divides into civilian and military roads. The Iranian convoys, visitors to the border have reported, use the military road where there are no customs checks or border inspections.

"Lebanon is vital to Iran," a diplomat here said. "It gives their revolution momentum, and it shows that there is somebody else who believes in it. And it provides the revolution access to its most important targets, Israel and the United States."

All of that is rather remote from the women and children making pilgrimages to the Sitt Zainab Mosque here, but they too bear a relationship to the complex and fanatical world of Iranian politics. With many of them financed by Tehran, they arrive overland through Turkey or by air from Tehran, carrying pistachio nuts and rugs that they sell or barter away in Damascus's ancient and bustling bazaar.

Their presence is assured by a signed agreement between Iran and Syria specifying the numbers that can enter this country. They travel

European Firms Agree To Cooperate on Eureka

PARIS — The state-owned French aerospace company Aérospatiale has concluded a research agreement with Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm of West Germany as part of the European Eureka research program, Aérospatiale said Friday.

The accord comes 10 days after four electronics firms tentatively agreed to cooperate on a number of Eureka projects. Eureka, conceived as a European high-technology research drive to counter possible effects in Europe of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, was launched by France in April. Ministers from 16 countries are due to meet July 17 to discuss it.

Resignation Seen as Blow To González

Reuters

MADRID — The surprise resignation of Finance Minister Miguel Boyer in a cabinet shake-up has deprived Prime Minister Felipe González of his economic policy-maker and the architect of Spain's recovery, analysts said Friday.

The new Socialist cabinet was sworn in Friday by King Juan Carlos I at the Zarzuela Palace.

A source close to Mr. Boyer said it was ironic that the shake-up, designed to strengthen the finance minister's position, ended with his resignation.

"Two weeks ago González agreed to create the post of deputy prime minister for economic affairs to broaden Boyer's powers, which is what he had asked for," the source said.

This infringed on Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra, González's close political associate and power broker. González bowed to political pressure from Guerra despite the fact that most of the new cabinet members were chosen for their support of Boyer's austerity policies," the source said.

The other major replacement in the cabinet reshuffle was Foreign Minister Fernando Morán, 59, dismissed in what political sources said was a clash over Spanish membership in NATO.

The leading Spanish daily El País said the shake-up had removed



Carlos Solchaga

the backbone of Mr. González's policies.

Mr. González said at a news conference on Thursday that Mr. Boyer's resignation was an unforeseen event that had turned the cabinet shake-up into a government crisis.

Mr. Boyer was replaced by Carlos Solchaga, the industry minister who carried out a sweeping 1 trillion peseta (\$6 billion) industrial restructuring program.

Ulster Ushers In 'Marching Season'

Protestants Protest Restrictions on Demonstration Routes

New York Times Service

PORTADOWN, Northern Ireland — Obispo Street, known here as the Tunnel, starts at the junction of a railroad overpass and a bombed-out bar and runs six-tenths of a mile past real estate that in recent years has been shot up, run down and blown up.

For all its ragged appearance, in recent weeks it has become the most talked-about street in Northern Ireland. For Protestants say they plan a march on Sunday that will take them along the Tunnel — which runs its entire length through a Roman Catholic neighborhood — despite an order by the British authorities banning parades that seem likely to incite violence.

This is what Protestants call the "marching season," when Loyalists drape their towns with the red, white and blue of the Union Jack and stage parades to commemorate the victory of King William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and to celebrate being both Protestant and British.

On Wednesday the Orange Order sponsored what it called a "monster rally" in Portadown to insist on the Loyalists' right to parade through the Tunnel. Police, who estimated the crowd at 14,000, said Thursday that the route was still under negotiation.

Policemen and Orange Order marshals blocked the road to the Tunnel, and the march was peaceful, but later youths threw bottles at the police and accused them of taking orders from Dublin.

The Tunnel has been on the route of Loyalist parades in Portadown for 150 years. On many occasions Catholics, homes have been wrecked, and from time to time residents have been shot. Like many Catholics elsewhere in the province, residents of the Tunnel have had to choose between leaving town, which many of them do, or staying home to watch the neighborhood fill up with soldiers and policemen.

Tension started building last week when 500 policemen in riot gear manned roadblocks to keep a Protestant demonstration out of Castlewellan, a village in County Down that is 95 percent Catholic.

The demonstrators who clashed with police were waving the Union Jack and shouting allegiance to the Crown.

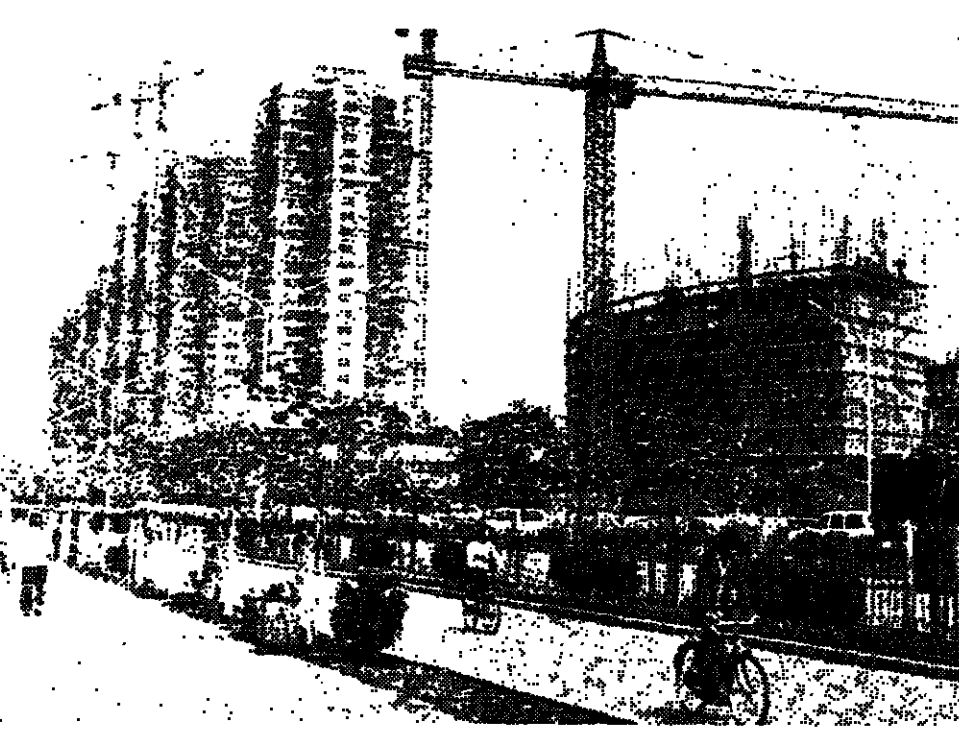
In Cookstown, County Tyrone, the police pushed marchers away from Catholic areas and were pelted with bottles and paving stones. Posters reading "Puppets of the IRA" were hung on the police barricade.

Afterward, the Reverend Ian Paisley, the militant Protestant leader, accused the police of "incitement to riot."

During and after an Orange parade in Belfast last weekend, Loyalist youths threw stones and fire-bombs at police, who fired 25 plastic bullets at the crowds.

On Monday, Mr. Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party charged that the Irish Republic, which has been talking with Britain about solving the province's problems, was behind the banning and rerouting of the Loyalist parades.

Douglas Hurd, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, denied this to the Northern Ireland Assembly on Tuesday.



New construction at China's Shenzhen Special Economic Zone adjacent to Hong Kong.

Chinese Review Economic Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

has been a drain on the government's foreign exchange reserves. Only one-third of the zone's production is exported, according to a high-ranking official quoted by the Far Eastern Economic Review.

Moreover, on two occasions in recent days, Mr. Deng, whose pragmatic approach has been the driving force behind the current reforms, has expressed caution over the reforms. Some diplomats suggest that this has amounted to a "pre-emptive strike" on Mr. Deng's

part, designed to make the issue of problems in the reforms his own and head off some of his more hard-line opponents.

On June 29, Mr. Deng told an Algerian delegation that the Shenzhen economic zone was an experiment.

"We have yet to see whether this course is right or not," Mr. Deng was quoted by the official Chinese press as saying. "We hope it will succeed, but if it fails then we can draw lessons from it."

The comment stood in sharp contrast to a statement made by Mr. Deng following a visit to Shenzhen in January last year. At that time, he said: "The development and experience of Shenzhen have proved the correctness of the policy of establishing special economic zones."

This week, the Xinhua news agency quoted Mr. Deng as saying, "Although China has been carrying out reform policies for five years, we can only call it an experiment."

Shenzhen is the largest of four special investment zones established in 1979. They offer tax incentives and allow for Western-style management of industries. Foreigners are given liberal provisions to invest in and run factories to enable China to absorb foreign technology and business methods as well as boosting its exports.

In 1984, the Chinese government extended the concept and announced the opening of 14 coastal cities and Hainan Island to foreign investment, with many of the same incentives.

But Mr. Deng's cautious remarks on Shenzhen and other areas of reform suggested that a readjustment or shift in emphasis might be in the making, diplomats said.

"If I were the mayor of Shenzhen, I'd be a little nervous right now," said a diplomat.

The South China Morning Post of Hong Kong quoted a Shenzhen official this week as saying that in 1985, because of stricter controls on foreign currency spending, the budget for "infrastructure development" had already been cut 33 percent.

Soviet Is Said to Launch Mysterious Space Object

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union launched a secret rocket from its Tyuratam base last month that could have been an anti-satellite weapons test or the first launch of a new rocket that burns liquid hydrogen instead of kerosene, according to U.S. experts.

So mysterious was the launch that Moscow did not announce it or give it a name and number. The last time it sent something into space without a name and number was in 1966, when it tested a rocket designed to carry a nuclear warhead into orbit briefly before plunging back to a target on Earth.

The Soviet Union usually gives a name and number to every spacecraft it launches, even its most secret satellites. The name is usually Cosmos, which is used to describe almost every unmanned satellite.

The mystery launch on June 21 followed two other launches that day — Cosmos-1663 and Progress-24, a remote-controlled craft that took supplies to the Salyut-7 space station occupied by two cosmonauts.

On June 26, the Soviet Union launched Cosmos-1664, resuming its numbered series and skipping the June 21 "no-name" launch.

The officers of the North American Air Defense Command, or NORAD, have given the mystery launch a name and number. They call it 1985-53-A, which stands for the 53d object put into space this year. The "A" means it was classified as a payload not a launcher.

NORAD gives the suffix "B" to launch vehicles that go into orbit. The object launched June 21 broke into three pieces, NORAD said that one piece burned up in the atmosphere June 24 and that the two others came down June 28. It said the largest was no more than three feet across, a bit under a meter.

The objects were in an orbit 121 miles (196 kilometers) high at its lowest point and 215 miles at its highest. The orbit was inclined to the Earth's Equator by 64.4 degrees, meaning it took a northeastern path around the Earth only

slightly off the highly instrumented course that the Soviet Union uses to test new rockets and satellites.

U.S. intelligence sources say they are baffled by the small size of the pieces. One source said this suggests that the object's launch vehicle exploded just before orbit, with most of the debris falling to Earth out of radar contact.

If this is so, the "no-name" launch could have been the test of a new rocket using liquid hydrogen fuel. The Soviet Union lags far behind in the use of liquid hydrogen, the most powerful U.S. liquid fuel.

If it was not a new rocket, one source said, it might have been a new anti-satellite weapon that exploded by accident. Or, the source added, the device might have deliberately blown up.

Shultz Opposes Sihanouk Plan For Talks on War

Washington Post Service

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Secretary of State George P. Shultz expressed opposition Friday to an Asian-backed plan to open indirect negotiations aimed at a political settlement of the Cambodian war.

Mr. Shultz, on the first leg of a two-week Asian and Pacific trip, rejected a proposal endorsed earlier this week by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a former Cambodian chief of state, for indirect discussions between Cambodian resistance groups and a Vietnamese delegation including elements of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

"I don't think anything that has in it implicit recognition of the puppet arrangement the Vietnamese have in Cambodia is a good thing," Mr. Shultz said.

He also seemed to reject establishing a U.S. "technical office" in Hanoi to assist in identifying remains of American soldiers missing in action from the war. "We don't plan to open anything in Hanoi under present conditions," he said.

CHURCH SERVICES

PARIS
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL IN PARIS, 23 Ave. George-V, 75008 Paris. The Very Rev. James R. Leo, Dean, Metro, Metro St. or Almo-Marcoussy. Sunday: 9 a.m., 11 a.m. Church school and nursery 11 a.m. Weekdays: 12 noon, Tel.: 720.17.92.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75006 Paris. Metro St. Sulpice. Sunday worship in English 9:45 a.m., Rev. A. Somerville, Tel.: 607.07.02.

PARIS SUBURBS
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Real-Montesson, English speaking, all denominations. Bible study 9:45, worship 10:45, 50 Rue Bona-Rossini, Tel.: 749.15.29.

MONTE CARLO
Int'l Fellowship, 9 rue L. Matar, Sunday Bible hr. (all ages) 9:45 a.m. Worship 11:45 p.m. Tel.: 235151/235115.

EUROPE
UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST, worship and activities in Europe. Contact EUJ, Steve Dick, Serrington 20, 1271 N. Huisen, The Netherlands, Tel.: (+31) 01 2152 35073.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH near city center. Friendly Christian fellowship. Sunday 11:00. Tel.: 081 316031, 151223.

TRIPOLI
UNION CHURCH OF TRIPOLI, P.O. Box 6297, Andalus, Tel.: 71468. Friday services 10:30 a.m.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Teddy Roosevelt
And a Hostage Crisis

When a Tangier bandit named Ahmed ben Mohammed Raisuli kidnapped the elderly Ion Perdicaris in 1904 and demanded a ransom, President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead" and dispatched warships to the scene. Mr. Perdicaris was promptly released. That was the way one American president dealt with a hostage crisis. Or so the story goes.

Theo Lippman Jr., writing in The Baltimore Sun, says that the story has a few holes. Mr. Perdicaris, to avoid Confederate seizure of his property during the Civil War, had renounced his American citizenship in favor of Greek nationality. Mr. Roosevelt made public only the first sentence of the State Department cable sent to the American consul general in Tangier: "This government wants Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead," but not the second: "Do not land marines or seize customs without department's specific instruction."

No further instructions were necessary. France, the dominant power in Morocco then, wanted the ransom paid for its own reasons, and even lent Morocco's sultan the money to pay it. Mr. Perdicaris was freed before the president's message reached the kidnapper.

Short Takes

Half the work has been done to restore the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island in New York Harbor and about two-thirds of the money, or about \$170 million, has been raised. Lee A. Iacocca, Chrysler Corp. chairman and head of the restoration project, said \$60 million to \$95 million is still needed. The target date for completion is mid-1986 when the statue's centennial observances will be held.

Although San Francisco's Board of Supervisors has approved a plan to limit the size of new office buildings and save historic structures, some people say the measure is too little and



DOING HER PART — Evie Lergen, 85, played the role of the Statue of Liberty on a nursing home float in an Independence Day parade in Shawsville, Virginia.

too late to save the city's character while others say it will choke off the creation of new jobs. But Doris Ward, a board member, said she had checked around the country and "no other city has taken such bold steps."

An appeals court has ruled that Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York City cannot legally deny city business to firms that discriminate against homosexuals in hiring. The court says such authority belongs to the city council, which over the past 14 years has repeatedly refused to enact such a nondiscrimination requirement.

Shower Takers: In Washington, the Capitol building's West Front, built in the 1820s, is being restored at a projected cost of \$49 million. Work is expected to be completed by October 1988. ... Americans will drink more soft drinks this year than tap water, 43 gallons (about 162 liters) per person, compared to 39 gallons of water, according to U.S. News & World Report mag-

azine. ... A .50-caliber heavy machine gun at the recent Dallas gun show had a poster sitting on its barrel that said, "Reach out and touch someone."

Cartoons Urged
For Congress

Representative Andrews Jacobs Jr. is urging his colleagues to permit political cartoons to be published in the Congressional Record. The New York Times reports, "If a picture is worth 1,000 words," the Indiana Democrat reasons, "a political cartoon is worth 1,133 political speeches."

The Record's "Extension of Remarks" section includes reprinted newspaper articles, editorials, studies, statistics, even essays and poems—endless gray pages of words, words, words. Mr. Jacobs said "one other benefit" is that "people might start reading the Congressional Record."

—Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

Parts Found
Of India Jet
May Contain
Black Boxes

The Associated Press

LONDON — A robot submarine searching the floor of the Atlantic off Ireland found wreckage Friday that is believed to contain the flight recorders of an Air-India jumbo jet that crashed June 23, the operators said.

All 329 passengers and crew died in the crash. Neville Hunter, a spokesman for the Cable and Wireless Telecommunications Co., said in an interview that the company could recover the wreckage, believed to contain the plane's "black boxes," as soon as Indian and Canadian authorities gave authorization.

Based on engineering drawings of the Boeing 747, Cable and Wireless specialists believe the flight recorders are inside a panel from the aircraft's tail, Mr. Hunter said. The panel was found among wreckage scattered along a three-mile (4.8-kilometer) path on the seabed under 6,700 feet (2,040 meters) of water, he said.

"It could be recovered if we receive instructions from the Indian and Canadian authorities," he said. The underwater robot, named Scarab, could attach lines to the panel so that the mother ship could haul the panel up.

Boeing 747s carry two flight recorders. One stores information from plane instruments showing the direction, altitude and engine readings, and the other records voices and sounds in the cockpit.

The Toronto-Bombay flight had made a stop in Montreal and crashed off the Irish coast less than an hour before it was scheduled to land in London.

Air traffic controllers monitoring it by radar in Ireland said the plane simply vanished.

Indian government officials and aviation experts here have said they suspected a bomb explosion. The leader of an Indian government investigative team said Thursday that examination of wreckage found floating, and autopsies on the 131 bodies recovered from the sea, suggested that the plane had exploded in flight.

Mexican Vote Is Test of Party's Dominance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HERMOSILLO, Mexico — Mexicans vote on Sunday in an important electoral test of their political system and its domination by one party for the past 56 years.

The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party has controlled Mexican politics since its foundation in 1929, winning every ballot for president and state governor with more than 70 percent. The party, known by its Spanish initials PRI, has never faced an effective challenge in the national legislature.

Sunday's elections are being closely watched for signs of whether the "moral renovation" President Miguel de la Madrid has promoted extends beyond the bureaucracy into the traditionally shady world of Mexico's electoral politics.

Seven of 31 state governorships, all 300 elective seats in Congress and hundreds of state legislative and municipal offices will be decided in the first nationwide elections since Mr. de la Madrid took office in 1982.

The party controls every governor's office in the country. It also holds 299 of the 300 elective seats in Congress and all but a few of the 2,377 mayoral posts. (One hundred seats in Congress are reserved for the opposition to keep them from disappearing.)

Even the opposition concedes that the party will retain control of the vast majority of the posts. The question is whether the opposition will be allowed to nibble at the party's near monopoly of political power.

Mexican political analysts said that in Sonora and Nuevo León, two prosperous northern states, a conservative group, the National Action Party, could win governorships, making political history and pointing the way to a more genuinely democratic system.

Officials of the conservative party, known as PAN, insist that the ruling party is determined to resort to large-scale fraud to avoid defeat, and it has responded with accusations that the opposition is planning violence to influence the poll.

Bernardo Batiz, general secretary of the National Action Party,



Supporters mob Adalberto Rosas López, candidate for governor in the state of Sonora.

said Thursday that the party had filed suit against the National Election Registry in northern Chihuahua state over what it claims are millions of fraudulent voter registrations and is planning to take similar actions against authorities in other parts of Mexico.

Pablo Emilio Madero, the national president of the opposition party, said at least four million names of nonexistent people were added to registration lists in the states of Chihuahua, Nuevo León, Puebla, Coahuila, Durango and some districts in the Mexico City area.

A spokesman for the ruling party blamed the "fantasmas" or "ghost voters" on computer error and promised to remove the false names before voters go to the polls.

The opposition claims of electoral fraud led to a string of violent incidents late in 1984 and early this year, including riots and gun battles in which two persons were killed in the border town of Piedras Negras.

The riots deeply embarrassed the

administration of President de la Madrid, who took office with a pledge to end abuses of power by the political establishment and clean up the corruption that marked the administrations of some of his predecessors.

The incumbent party has been designed to perpetuate itself. The country's major labor organization and peasant association are both formal affiliates of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, and the mutual benefits of those links are continually reinforced. In addition, the party has developed systems of patronage and favors.

"Nearly everyone has been co-opted by the PRI in one way or another, admittedly not always by legitimate means," said a government official. "If you arrange to get taxi plates for someone, no matter how, that man will vote for you for life, because you've given him his way of making a living."

These are things that the opposition cannot offer. What it is trying to offer instead is change, which may be an attractive prospect for

those who have been pummeled by inflation, economic austerity, and a sharp drop in the standard of living in the past three years. Balancing a desire for change is the fear that by electing an opposition governor, a state could lose the ear of the federal government, and the money and favors that flow from Mexico City.

For example, the president recently visited Nuevo León, and while making no particular pitch for Jorge Trevino, the ruling party candidate for governor there, he spent the day dedicating a new airport and 18 other public works in a not-so-subtle reminder of the benefits of having friends in high places.

The federal government has announced in recent days the construction of a major dam to provide severely needed water to Sonora, where the ruling party candidate, Rodolfo Félix Valdes, a dull but efficient public servant, is in a close race against Adalberto Rosas López, an agricultural engineer with a charismatic political style.

(Reuters, NYT, AP)

Cocaine Deaths Rise Sharply in U.S.

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Americans are finding "more intensive and destructive" ways to take cocaine, which claimed more than three times as many lives in 1984 as it did in 1980, the former director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse has reported.

"There has been a striking increase in medical emergencies and deaths associated with the use of cocaine," Dr. William Pollin wrote in an editorial published Friday in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The editorial accompanied a report saying that laboratory animals given free access to cocaine died at almost triple the rate of those given such access to heroin. Such a result has "obvious implications for human drug abuse," the study's authors said.

Dr. Pollin, who recently stepped down as director of the drug abuse institute, said Thursday that deaths associated with cocaine rose from 169 in 1980 to 598 last year.

No statistics exist on whether numbers of users have increased, but "more intensive and destructive patterns of use" are clearly occurring, he wrote. Such patterns include: preparing the drug using a technique called freebasing to allow it to be smoked; injecting the drug into the bloodstream, and using cocaine in combination with other drugs, Dr. Pollin wrote.

Michael A. Bozarth and Roy A. Wise of Concordia University in Montreal, who conducted the study, said: "While many drug users recognize the inherent danger of opiate addiction, they fail to recognize the potential danger of long-term cocaine use."

Cocaine use, they said, "is considered by many to be a relatively safe habit." Deaths blamed directly on it are relatively few because the availability of the drug is limited and purity tends to be low, they said.

In the study, the researchers implanted tubes in the necks of 23 rats

so that each animal could press a lever to self-administer a set dose of drug. The rats were divided into two groups, one for heroin and one for cocaine.

After 30 days, 11 of the 12 cocaine-using rats were dead, compared with only 4 of the 11 heroin-using rats, the researchers reported. "Cocaine produces a more tenacious dependency," said Dr. Ronald K. Siegel, a pharmacologist at the University of California at Los Angeles School of Medicine. "With unlimited access, you will reach toxic levels faster."

Government estimates put the number of U.S. cocaine users at 5 million to 8 million. Dr. Siegel said Wednesday, but he said his studies indicate 24 million would be a "conservative" estimate. At the end of 1984, 400,000 users were believed to need clinical help, he said.

Willem Visser 't Hooft Dies;
Led World Church Council

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reverend Dr. Willem Adolf Visser 't Hooft, 84, who led the World Council of Churches as its general secretary from its formation in 1948 until 1966, died of emphysema Thursday at his home in Geneva.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft, a minister in the Netherlands Reform Church, was a pivotal figure in the rise of the ecumenical movement. Under his leadership the World Council of Churches, which represents all the world's major Christian faiths except the Roman Catholic, grew from 147 denominations in 40 countries to nearly 300 in 90 countries.

From the time he began studying for the ministry, Dr. Visser 't Hooft was active in organizations whose goals were further cooperation between churches. When the provisional committee of the World Council of Churches was formed in Utrecht in 1939, Dr. Visser 't Hooft was made general secretary and the organization's headquarters were established in Geneva.

During World War II, Dr. Visser 't Hooft's work was partly interrupted. After the Nazis invaded the Netherlands, he organized courier contact between the Dutch resistance movement and the Dutch government-in-exile in London from 1942 to 1944.

After the war he became a leader in a movement to revive religion in Germany and spoke on the topic at special ecumenical services in New York in May 1945.

He lobbied for the formation of the World Council of Churches in speeches in the United States and sought to dispel the impression that the council was largely a Western and Anglo-Saxon organization.

Other deaths:

Jan de Quay, 83, prime minister of the Netherlands from 1959 to 1963, in Beers, Netherlands, Thursday.

T.E. Kalem, 65, drama critic for Time magazine since 1961 and a former president of the New York Drama Critics Circle, of cancer Wednesday in New York.



Willem Visser 't Hooft

Jaroslav Dietl, 56, a Czechoslovak who wrote one of Europe's most popular television series, "Hospital on the Edge of Town," it was reported Friday.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Why Japan's Chips Won

The battle for the latest generation of computer memory chips is over. Japan has won. American companies, despite investments of hundreds of millions of dollars, cannot match the price at which Japanese 256,000-bit memory chips are flooding the market. An Idaho firm has accused the Japanese of dumping 64,000-bit memory chips at 50 percent below production cost. Yet another segment of manufacturing has fallen to Japan, and thousands more Americans have lost their jobs.

How can further inroads be prevented? The Semiconductor Industry Association believes it is unfairly locked out of the Japanese market, so that its competitors have an unassailable home base from which to capture markets in America. It wants Washington to browbeat Japan into buying more American chips. The chip-makers' predicament affects others, too. If the Japanese should seize the lead in designing memory and logic chips, they will gain a strategic advantage in every product that uses them, from autos to robots and computers.

Faults of national policy have contributed to the chip-makers' distress. The strength of the dollar makes Japanese chips 20 to 30 percent cheaper than American equivalents. The Hitachi office in San Jose, California, can advise its distributors of another kind of memory chip: "Quote 10 percent below competition. If they require, bid 10 percent under again. The bidding stops when Hitachi wins... 25 percent distributor profit guaranteed."

A major and long-standing disadvantage for American chip-makers investing in new plants is that their cost of capital is at least twice that enjoyed by their Japanese competitors. That is not because Japanese chip-makers get subsidized loans. It is because the pension and tax systems in Japan strongly encourage saving over borrowing — the reverse of America's

pattern — and household savings are passed on at low rates to corporate borrowers. Americans save 5 percent of their disposable income. Japanese more than 25 percent.

Besides the advantages America creates for itself, Japanese manufacturers also have home-grown assets. Foremost is a highly trained and motivated work force. The government often protects infant industries, particularly those trying to develop a new technology to world standards. But behind protective walls, Japanese companies vie fiercely with one another, gaining the ability to compete abroad when protection is lifted.

The industrial policy pursued by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry may not deserve all the successes attributed to it, but the ministry is part of a consensus-making process from which Japan seems to draw the benefits of both competition and cooperation.

These general advantages leave little maneuvering room for American manufacturers unless they happen to be protected by superior technology or know-how. In the case of memory chips, Japanese companies worked for years at refining production technique and increasing market share. Maybe clannish buying practices and government protection played a role. But thrift and hard work are more significant explanations. The Reagan administration could best help the semiconductor and other industries with fundamental reforms rather than tailor-made remedies.

To reduce the strength of the dollar by reducing the deficit is the immediate priority. Increasing saving is the long-term solution. Too bad that incentives for saving have almost evaporated from notions of tax reform. To search for a quick fix is to ignore the reasons for the loss of the memory chip race.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pressure on the Lebanese

The Reagan administration's announcement once the TWA hostages were free that it would seek to "isolate" Beirut airport produced some predictable responses. Those who seek forceful retaliation have deplored it as a mere gesture, a sign of weakness. Many Lebanese have deplored it as an overreaction that unfairly stigmatizes them, will hurt their country but miss the terrorists and may even play into the hands of factions who have their own political reasons for isolating Lebanon.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that Lebanon "is all hijacked, as President Reagan knows." He added that "if any power is to blame for the state of violence prevailing here... it is the United States. Of what is Lebanon guilty, that it is treated in this manner?"

Lebanon, of course, is not "guilty." It is a victim, not a criminal, among nations. It is, as its government says, the theater and not the agent of terrorism. Yet the Reagan administration is proceeding down the right track. The isolation of Beirut airport — actually, it will be the further isolation of a facility whose use is already much restricted — is not a complete or satisfying response to the hijacking. It is not offered as that. But it does seem to us to

provide some of those who have power on the ground — Nabih Berri, for instance, and the Syrians — with an extra incentive to limit at least this one form of terrorism. It does not entail the unwise use of force.

Washington is asking other governments to join it in barring flights to and from Beirut airport, including flights by Lebanon's Middle East Airlines, which is one of the country's largest employers. Not all other countries may formally join — the French own part of the airline — but some surely will. Secretary of State George Shultz says the purpose is to put the airport off limits "until the people of Beirut put terrorists off limits." At least it is worth a test; that much is fair. And the purpose is as much precautionary as retaliatory. An airport should be safe to be sanctioned.

When the TWA flight was hijacked from Athens, the Reagan administration also put pressure on Greece, warning Americans away from the airport there. The Greeks complained bitterly at having been singled out, and agreed quickly to step up security at the airport. Pressure is not the single solution to the hijacking problem, but it can help.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Cheaper Oil: A Mixed Blessing

Western pundits are rooting for cheaper oil, which they believe would lower inflation and interest rates and spur economic growth worldwide. It may not be so simple if the U.S. dollar, in which oil is traded, remains strong. While consumers stand to benefit from lower costs of certain goods and services, savings could take some time to filter down, if at all. A large drop in the oil price could further spur Western governments to levy taxes on oil imports. And even if it occurs, a broad pickup in industrial economies need not benefit (the developing countries) if trade protectionism continues to close off their major markets.

As painful a blow it will be for their national treasuries and economic development, an oil price cut would nevertheless underscore yet again for Malaysia and other [developing countries] the dangers of heavy dependence on primary commodity exports and the necessity for economic diversification.

—The Business Times (Kuala Lumpur).

The world would undoubtedly benefit from a gradual further fall in the price. As financial pressure on even the Gulf states increases, even the Third World countries who have benefited from Gulf aid and jobs to counteract oil costs must be thinking that almost everyone would be better off without OPEC.

—The Times (London).

Reasons for Reagan's Thrill

A Washington correspondent is a president-watcher, and the question most often thrown at me — especially by Europeans on the liberal left — is how can a flawed old man of limited brain power and curiosity, with a stunted sensibility (Bibb), continue to hold America in political thrall? Why is [he] not hated by his political foes and blamed for foreign failure and domestic hardship, as Mrs. Thatcher is hated and blamed for British woes?

Part of the answer is so obvious that it is often ignored. Americans, despite their melting pot origins, form a cohesive society — with many exceptions, including most blacks — enjoying shared goals and a high degree of equal opportunity. It is revealing that in Britain the term "middle class" means the specially privileged, while in the United States it covers everyone who earns a decent wage. Classlessness creates political cohesion.

Representative government is most of the time a misnomer. It is not "representative," it is a class. People who know better, or believe they know better, are put in charge of a nation's affairs. [But] Mr. Reagan is the people. [He is] "the sort of guy who could be on the town bowling team." The average [American] has been quite prepared to forgive Mr. Reagan his ignorance and his holidays, in return for having a human being in the White House.

—Robert Cheskyre, The Observer (London).

No Winners and No Panacea in Lebanon

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The crisis of the TWA hostages has given the American public a glimpse of the hopeless, shifting imbroglio that has gripped Lebanon for a decade. The argument about who has won this round reflects intricacies of the murderous fight in the area and distortions of the limelight's glare. Nobody wins in Lebanon.

Not does anyone trying to use its passions and greed for outside purposes impose an order for long — not Israel, not the United States, not Iran, not Syria. Advantages tilt. But there is no settlement because there are too many rival factions backed by too many competing interests.

The focus now is on terrorism, but that is a by-product, not a cause. The region's growing problem, it has been said, is not the rise of extremes but the rise of an extremist center whose sympathies are engaged by violence.

The lack of effective authority, the convenient location and cosmopolitan flavor, easy access to arms and money have made Beirut the hub of international terrorism for years. It is not the source, but it cannot escape degradation for harboring such a commerce.

Attempting to cut off the airport makes sense as a temporary preventive measure that will complicate the plans of hijackers. They have had it too easy. But the underpinnings are too amorphous, too pervasive to be liquidated with precise blows at a commanding nerve center to destroy the "infrastructure," as Washington suggests.

The effort must be to isolate and frustrate the terrorists. There are some signs that a sense of the

world's revulsion is spreading even among those who have sponsored terrorism in the past. Even Iran denounced the hijacking.

But it may also be a new recognition that governments must accept some international rules if they expect the international privileges of statehood. It is time to draft a convention, like the Geneva convention on prisoners of war. States that refuse to sign and apply it will name themselves accomplices of terrorism.

The fact is that no political cause has been won by using terrorism. Terrorists figured in the fight for Israeli and Algerian independence, but the wars were won because of broad popular support. The same was true of Iran's revolution.

The recent spread of Moslem terrorism based on fanaticism has no such clearly defined goal. Robin Wright wrote in her forthcoming book, "Sacred Rage — The Crusade of Militant Islam," that the militants' "revolution is against foreign domination and encroachment in every aspect of their lives — symbolized most often and most recently by the United States."

The Shiite militants' stand is a shriek of frustration against the pains and human cost of joining the modern world and against the inability to share in its benefits. It is a mistake to conclude from the latest outrage that Shiism has a particular affinity for terror, or that terrorism is especially Shiite. There are several forces of violent fanaticism in the world. Islam is vulner-

able because this happens to be a period of impatient awakening, sparked by Iran.

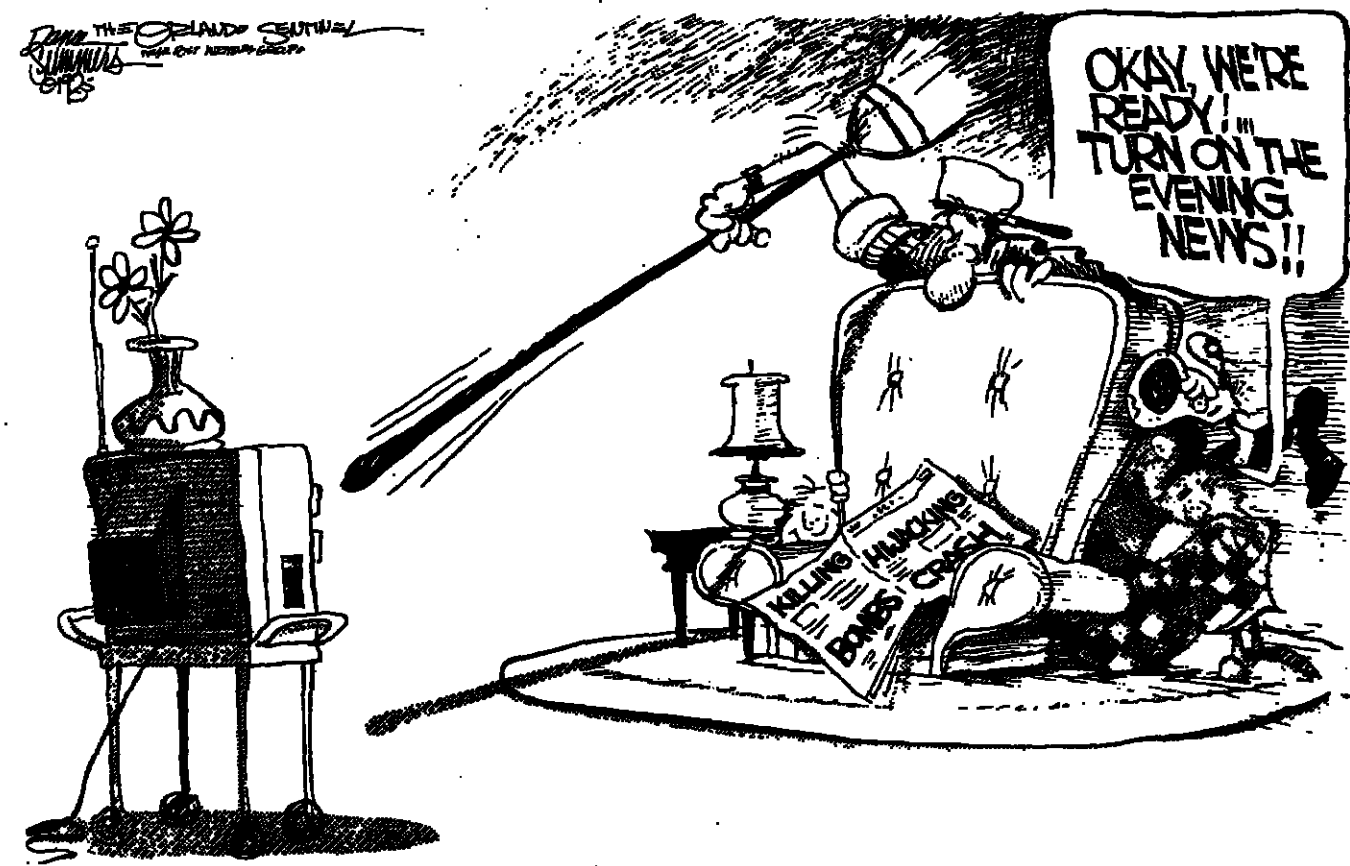
Several factors have converged: the spread of education and broadcasting; the mirage that oil power could restore ancient glory; the yearning for equal standing; the sense of failure, which the orthodox can attribute to divergence from the path of pious righteousness.

Understanding this background is necessary to be aware of the pitfalls. There is no more a simple way to deal with it than there is a simple way for the afflicted people to overcome their furies. Neither retribution nor appeasement will work. But it is possible to strengthen the appeal of reason and peace, avoiding illusions.

Sometimes this takes subtlety. The U.S. statement on the preservation of Lebanon, its government, its stability and security "that broke the last obstacle to the hostages' return was indeed a concession, although to Syria, not to Lebanese militants. It abandoned the standard phrasing of policy on Lebanon's "sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity," which had been aimed against Syria. The change was realistic.

Israel also needs a realistic change: It should end its attempts to create a frontier buffer zone with its puppet South Lebanese Army, in return for pledges by the Shiites to do what they are determined to do anyway — keep Palestinians from the area. Lebanon is so ensnared that it is possible to find common interests among erstwhile enemies. That is better than finding more enemies on the tricky road ahead.

The New York Times.



Relieved Bystanders Can Return to Tax Reform

By Charles Kranthammer

WASHINGTON — It is a good thing the American hostages came home when they did. Not just for their sake. The yellow ribbons

Like the radio campaign to turn on car headlights during the day, yellow ribbons are a well intended show (for whom?) of "support" for the hostages' release. Unfortunately, freedom is not something that you can look for. A show of solidarity is fine, but only if attached to some real action. Otherwise, yellow ribbons and headlines and all the other substitutes for action become mere advertisements of defeat.

The yellow ribbon mentality, a kind of domestic variant of the Stockholm syndrome, springs not from cowardice or lack of nerve but from bewilderment. From a special kind of bewilderment — that of the innocent bystander. Its plea is the bystander's plea: Why me? And its demand is the bystander's demand: to be left alone.

But, as Ronald Steel points out in the current issue of The New Republic, to be a postwar American is to give up such innocence. America is a country with values, interests and a destiny, all of which it has decided, democratically, to take abroad. Americans support a certain international order, which

makes them, all of them, the enemy of those at war with that order. Bystanders may move to Geneva.

In contrast, the characteristic yellow ribbon response to disruption of cozy normalcy is to take offense. Forty years ago Walter Lippmann noted this same irritation in the American view of war as "an intolerable criminal interference with the nature of things," and as "an outrage upon our privacy and upon our rights." So today with terrorism.

How dare it disturb travel, sleep, prime-time viewing? Passivity and a bystander's world view are the characteristic of the yellow ribbon mentality is its confusion of survival with courage. It figures: If to be left alone is a great end, then surviving is a great virtue.

Allyn Corwell, hostage "spokesman," was the subject of effusive media praise. So what if he said that he was "distressed" by President Reagan's demand for the release, together with the TWA hostages, of the seven previously kidnapped Americans? "Not wise or prudent," advised Mr. Corwell. In similar circumstances, any of us might step over the body of another to climb out of our prison. But is it heroism?

The yellow ribbon mentality is more than a psychological oddity. It has policy consequences. If the ideal is simply to tend one's vineyards and harvest, then when an outrage like the TWA hijacking ends, the objective becomes an immediate return to bystander status. Put it all behind you. No reaction.

While the hijacking is taking place we are told that it is too early to talk of any reaction. And after it is over we are told it is too late. It is over. Why make trouble?

The wish to hide at all costs is embarrassing to admit. So it wears a moral cloak: How can one retaliate if it will injure innocent bystanders? (Bystanders, again.) Fine. If what is required is that any retribution be discriminate and just, there is a solution: Repeal the executive order prohibiting assassination. Or, better, amend it to read: "except those who carry out or support terrorist attacks on U.S. citizens."

Instead the Reagan administration's first response was to ask Lebanon to extradite the murderers. A sad joke. There is no Lebanon. And its nonexistence can no more contradict terrorists than it could extricate American hostages.

The administration calls for closing Beirut airport. The secretary of state asks others to join in a boycott. What can that do beyond clearing the runways for the exclusive use of terrorists? It takes a bomb, not a boycott, to close a runway.

Where is the president? As the advocate of a muscular foreign policy, he does not look like a worshiper at the church of the yellow ribbon. But he seems inclined to let its pacifying influence do its work. That nicely reduces the pressure on him to take any real action — and permits him to return to his fundamental interest: taxes.

White House officials say that Mr. Reagan will "attempt to convert his enhanced popularity" coming out of the hostage crisis, by "stepping up his campaign for tax reform and budget cuts."

This is an old story, perhaps the story of the Reagan presidency: a president who professes an ambitious foreign policy, and then invests his vast but finite political capital on other, more domestic matters. The result: The defense consensus he inherited (a gift from Iran and Afghanistan, among other disaster areas) has eroded. The terrorist he vowed to fight increases. And America, awaiting the articulation of a foreign policy for non-bystanders, ties yellow ribbons.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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The Oil Surplus Is Big, Disarming and Temporary

By Daniel Yergin

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The crisis in OPEC is clear to all. Hardly noticed, though, is the extent to which the second oil price shock — the rapid rise in prices between 1979 and 1981 — is almost over, at least for the American consumer.

The price of oil has been falling for four years. Since 1981 it has dropped more than 25 percent. The drop is even sharper if we take inflation into account. In real terms, oil prices have fallen 40 percent since 1981.

Yet even this does not capture the full extent of the drop. When corrected for inflation, American oil prices in 1985 are just about back to where they were in 1975. If we put 1975 oil prices into 1985 dollars, we find that a barrel of imported oil in the United States in 1975 cost \$27.66. Compare that to the April price of \$27.61.

The change is even more striking if we turn to the price at the American gasoline pump. Again, putting 1975 prices into 1985 dollars, the American motorist was paying only a dime less than now — \$1.12 in 1975, compared to today's \$1.22.

Four factors have been responsible for this: conservation, the recession, weak economic activity and growth of alternative, non-OPEC supplies. All of this has brought an era of surplus in which oil prices have nowhere to go but down.

To be sure, what is true for the United States is emphatically not true for other parts of the world. Oil prices, for the most part, are denominated in dollars, and the strengthening dollar has overwhelmed falling oil prices for Western Europe. The result is that in real terms the Europeans are

paying more than they ever have in the past. The effects of the strong dollar on their prices are rightly referred to as the "third oil shock."

The forces that brought oil prices down continue to work. World oil demand is proving very slow to recover, even with renewed economic growth. Many markets for oil have shrunk permanently. Coal and nuclear power have taken over much electricity production from oil — to such an extent that France, for instance, is now trying to sell its nuclear-generated electricity, once a program of national survival, to its neighbors at bargain rates. And other markets will be constricted. Americans will continue to replace cars that get 12 miles to the gallon with cars that get 26 and 27 miles to the gallon.

American consumers are winners from falling oil prices. Less of their budgets will go to paying for energy, meaning that they will have more money to spend for other purposes.

The non-oil developing world is a big winner. And so is the Reagan administration: Falling oil prices stimulate economic growth and are a most welcome antidote to inflation. Both are very valuable in a time of huge and intractable budget deficits and uncertain economic performance.

If America were only a consumer of energy, all this would be enough. It is also a producer, and falling oil prices trouble and threaten "good faith" energy investment. This applies right across the spectrum — making allies, ironically, of people who have seen themselves in compe-

dition with each other: from those involved in alternatives and conservation to those involved in domestic oil and gas. Many banks, looking at their energy portfolios, will share that distress. These are the groups that will seek a tariff to protect America's domestic energy economy.

Further weakness in price will undermine the rationale for a great deal of existing and new investment in energy. Energy consumers will conclude that conservation investment is less important. Oil companies will reduce their efforts to develop new oil fields in frontier regions.

Does this mean that the world will again face a difficult energy situation in the future? Not for several years, at least. The surplus of oil and energy

worldwide is so large that tankers and oil installations in the Gulf region can be attacked and the price of oil goes down, not up. That cushion will be quite a number of years in eroding. Oil will become more like other commodities, with volatile prices.

Barring a major technological development, however, the reduction in energy investment will come back to haunt us at some point. Market realities will again give way to geological realities — the concentration of oil reserves in OPEC and in the Middle East. And that will eventually put the era of surplus behind us.

The writer is president of Cambridge Energy Research Associates and editor of "Just Another Commodity: The Reshaping of the Oil Industry." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Witch-Hunt at the UN?

The comment by Senator Robert J. Kasten Jr. (June 21) on countries that take American aid but do not always oblige in the UN General Assembly is remarkable for its explicitness. Is the senator seriously contending that states that receive U.S. aid should abandon whatever policies or principles they may have and turn into birchings of U.S. foreign policy?

I am not talking about the merits of the respective positions of the United States, its adversaries or those who usually hold the middle ground. Third World countries have, to say

the least, their share of faults, and those among them that solicit U.S. aid yet remain hostile (as opposed to honest dissent) add hypocrisy to whatever other vices they may have. This, however, is not the point here. The point is the rich man's attitude that Reaganism unabashedly flaunts.

Rather than carry on a witch-hunt at the United Nations, those who coach Ambassador Vernon Walters should reflect on some of the policies that fail to rally even the closest of U.S. allies. The need is for less arm-twisting and more reflection.

CHIRIS WONG,
Kuala Lumpur.

Japan Sees Little Need To Change

By Hobart Rowen

TOKYO — It has been suggested that Japan's reaction to undue pressure on the trade issue may be to re-examine the American partnership in economic, strategic and other terms. But conversations with officials and influential private citizens indicate that the Japanese, although they fume over demands that they do things the American way, are too coolheaded to make such a mistake.

In the first place, American hawks are right in one respect: For Japan there is no substitute for the huge American market. Through exports and joint ventures, the two economies are increasingly integrated.

As for "playing" a Russian or Chinese "card," the odds are against it. "Nobody trusts the Soviet Union," said Hisashi Shinto, chief executive officer of the newly privatized Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation. Just back from a visit to China, Mr. Shinto believes that China has so many problems that it will be many years before it is either a big market or a major competitor.

Meanwhile, though, a backlash is developing to U.S. congressional demands that Japan increase its military spending beyond the ceiling (1 percent of the budget) set in 1976 by the government of then Prime Minister Takeo Miki. If Japan spends more, some civilians ask, why should

The government is under no real pressure from the public to boost spending.

it not have a greater role in saying how the money is spent, instead of taking orders from Washington?

Yasushi Hara, an Asahi Shimbun editor and former Washington correspondent, snapped: "Why shouldn't we have an aircraft carrier or a cruiser instead of supply craft or helicopters the U.S. wants us to finance?"

Yotaro Kobayashi, chairman of Fuji Xerox, points out that pushing military spending will merely accelerate productivity in a new field. Last year experts at a seminar I attended said that an inevitable result of the American push on Japan to become a stronger military power would be to turn Japan into a competitor in the arms-exporting business.

But "the real problem is macroeconomics," said Michihiko Kunihiro, a Foreign Ministry official, referring to heavy American consumption fueled by an overvalued dollar, and to under-consumption in Japan due to fears that expansion would regenerate inflation. "And there we have a responsibility. I believe and I argue inside the government that we should take more positive steps to increase domestic demand."

But this is where the conservative streak in the Japanese psyche comes into play. A visit to Tokyo Gyohten, director-general at the Finance Ministry, confirmed that officials have an overpowering fear of letting the budget deficit grow any further. Mr. Gyohten made clear that a government-financed program to expand housing and social services is out of the question because interest costs already soak up too much of government expenditures. Following Reagan's line, Mr. Gyohten stresses the role of the private sector in an increasingly deregulated economy. If more housing is needed, he said, let the private sector take care of it. "What we are most afraid of," Mr. Gyohten said, "is giving the impression that the government is not concerned about the deficit."

The political reality is that the government is under no real pressure from the Japanese public to boost spending for such things as better housing, even though it is painfully apparent that housing is one of Japan's most critical needs.

Politicians know that Japan has made enormous strides in its standard of living. Per capita income approaches two-thirds of that in the United States. "We started off with nothing at the end of the war," said a Japanese friend, "and now 90 percent of the people say in response to polls that they are in the middle class. It is a pretty egalitarian society."

Mr. Kunihiro agrees. "The biggest shortage here is land, but people seem to be satisfied with their small residences. They have plenty of money for cars, or to go abroad for vacations. They save money to send the children to school. There's no threat of war, and very little violence. So everybody is satisfied to some extent, and there is very little force for change."

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Delta: Read All About It

I was shocked by Charles Mohr's report ("Delta Force: U.S. Counterterrorism Unleashed," June 22) on the buildup of the Special Forces Operational Detachment. The writer evaluates staffing, training, tactics — and shortcomings. He reports in precise technical detail on weapons, their types and their capabilities in future use. Any terrorist headquarters will view the report as priceless intelligence when planning actions against the United States and its citizens.

STEPHEN BROWN,
Cannes, France.

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Director of Advertising Sales: ROLF D. KRANEPUHL

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Taylor

Asia Headquarters: 24-24 Hanyuan Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 2-286418. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackintosh, 40 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LQ. Telex 262009.
Gen. Mgr. N. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 76755. Tlx 416721.
S.A. en capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.
U.S. subscription: \$375 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Star of Thai 'Vasectomy Festival' Changes Mind; 22 Children Just Aren't Enough



With a doctor standing behind him, Tek Kor explains why he decided against a vasectomy.

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Tek Kor's days as Thailand's one-man population explosion are not over yet.

The 41-year-old meatball vendor and father of 22 arrived here Thursday to undergo a much-publicized operation at a free "vasectomy festival" organized by Thailand's leading family planning campaign.

But he changed his mind at the last minute, claiming he had been tricked into believing he would be paid 1 million baht (\$36,586). He drove off with six of his seven wives with a vow to marry his eighth wife soon and produce still more children.

Mechai Viravaidya, the organizer of the free vasectomy clinic, had hoped that the conversion of Thailand's "family planning enemy No. 1" would help dispel fears among Thai men that a vasectomy would result in sexual impotence. But he denied having offered any money to Tek Kor and said he did not know how he got the impression he would be paid.

Before Tek Kor withdrew, there had been concerted efforts by local and American groups that oppose birth control to sabotage what they called Mr. Mechai's "depopulation program."

Mr. Mechai said July 4, Independence

Day in the United States, was chosen for the festival as "a way of thanking the United States for its assistance in family planning."

The Thai program receives about \$150,000 a year in U.S. aid, he said.

Tek Kor, whose real name is Saisupat Terrapabakulwong, is from Nakhon Pathom, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Bangkok. He is also known as the Nakhon Pathom Casanova. He said he had been influenced by letters and cables sent to him by the American-based Club of Life and other organizations urging him to renounce his earlier pledge to have a vasectomy on July 4.

A June 23 letter from the Club of Life, which claims 50,000 members in 40 countries, expressed "deep concern" that Tek Kor would be exploited for what it called Mr. Mechai's "genocidal" and "treasonous" family planning program.

Tek Kor declared before leaving the vasectomy clinic, set up in a ballroom of a luxury hotel here, "I think ambitious, hard-working people like me should be encouraged to have lots of children to help build the nation."

He also said, "Vasectomies are meant for those who are lazy, poor and unable to afford more children. I am better off and able to afford many more children."

Before Thursday, Tek Kor had said publicly that he wanted a vasectomy because it

was cheaper and safer than providing his wives with contraceptives and he could not afford any more additions to his family. Polygamy, although illegal in Thailand, is tolerated under a system in which some men take "minor wives." Only the first wife is officially recognized, but the minor wives are often socially accepted and the children have legal status.

Tek Kor married his first wife, Siem-ung, when he was 21, and his seventh about two years ago. Siem-ung said she was "furious" when a month after marrying Tek Kor, he took a second wife. But she said she learned to live with the situation and "had no emotional problems when he married the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh wives."

Tek Kor, who says he sleeps with his wives in a rotation system according to their seniority, now plans to marry a farmer's daughter from northern Thailand, he said Thursday. He said he met her eight years ago when he married his fifth wife, Somboon, who also introduced him to wives No. 6 and 7.

Tek Kor said he needed many children to help him with his meatball business, but he has rejected suggestions that having a large family is merely a way of obtaining cheap labor.

He tirelessly promotes his pork meatballs. He arrived at Thursday's vasectomy festival

in a pickup truck with a billboard advertising him and he credits his special meatball recipe for his sexual prowess.

Mr. Mechai, the family planning advocate, has never been one to pass up a gimmick either. At the vasectomy festival, his private, nonprofit Population and Community Development Association offered for sale T-shirts emblazoned with slogans such as, "A condom a day keeps the doctor away."

Also available were T-shirts depicting Winston Churchill flashing his "V" for victory sign above the slogan, "Stop at Two." Mr. Mechai, who also seems fond of symbolism, served free hot dogs and meatballs Thursday to recipients of vasectomies.

Three other mass vasectomy festivals are held annually: one on the birthday of the king of Thailand, and the others on Mother's Day and Labor Day.

Thursday, four doctors planned to perform 80 to 100 free vasectomies on volunteers who came to the new Imperial Hotel across the street from the U.S. ambassador's residence.

Among the patients was the hotel's managing director, who said that from now on, he was offering rooms for half price to any guests who had had vasectomies. But he acknowledged that the hotel would have to take guests at their word.

Guinea Says Military Crushes Coup Attempt

Agence France-Presse
CONAKRY, Guinea — The military government of Guinea announced Friday that its armed forces crushed an overnight coup attempt by Diara Traore, minister of state for education and a former prime minister.

A statement from the ruling Military Committee for National Recovery, broadcast by the Conakry radio, said the attempt, made while the head of the military regime, Colonel Lansana Conté, was abroad, "has failed and its organizers have been rendered harmless."

Various reports in Conakry said that an undetermined number of people, including some civilians, had been killed or injured.

Casualties were said to have occurred near the radio building, which was seriously damaged in the fighting. The official radio has been broadcasting from police headquarters.

The radio quoted the minister of planning and natural resources, Jean Traore, not related to Colonel Traore, as saying that there had been civilian casualties. The Associated Press reported:

[He did not specify the number of dead or wounded, saying only they went into the streets to support the government even though the rebels had asked everyone to stay doors.]

The military committee said it had closed the country's airports and ports to prevent the conspirators from fleeing the country.

It remained unclear what had happened to Colonel Traore and his supporters. Some reports said

he might still be hiding in the radio building. Officials in Lomé, Togo, said earlier that he was on the run.

The coup attempt occurred shortly after Colonel Conté left to attend a meeting in Togo.

Its defeat was confirmed in Lomé by officials close to President Conté, who was to return to Guinea later Friday, and also by the Guinean Embassy in Paris.

The chief of staff of the gendarmerie, Major Makan Camara, said the coup attempt began at 10 P.M. Thursday when Colonel Traore, accompanied by a small number of policemen, entered the radio station with the complicity of some technicians working there.

The rebel leader had the technicians broadcast a tape announcing seizure of power, the major said.

He said attempts by loyalist troops to recapture the radio station began shortly after 3 A.M. and that the forces were able to enter the building an hour later, after shelling its generator plant. He added that some technicians were arrested.

Colonel Traore was second in command of the April 1984 coup led by Colonel Conté, which occurred a week after the death of President Ahmed Sékou Touré.

Under serving as prime minister, Colonel Traore was demoted in December to education minister.

Colonel Traore, as was Mr. Sékou Touré, is from the Mankine tribe, which had considerable power under President Sékou Touré.

The 1984 coup against the civilian successors of President Sékou Touré, who had led Guinea



Diara Traore

through a long period of isolation after independence in 1958, brought widespread rejection.

Guinea's new leaders released hundreds of detainees, promised economic and political liberalization and took a generally favorable line toward France and other Western states.

President Sékou Touré, after many years of close links to Communist nations, was moving toward the West by the end of his rule.

Under the Conté government, however, improvements have been slow in coming, and Guinea, which has enormous economic potential with its huge reserves of bauxite, has remained one of the poorest countries in the world.

Rumors of disagreement between Colonel Conté and Colonel Traore had surfaced in recent months, although both were known as political moderates.

Sterilization Rises in U.S., Survey Shows

(Continued From Page 1)

he said, "has to do with an almost anti-child posture."

The popularity of sterilization has risen as medical procedures have become simpler.

For men, the vasectomy has long been a minor operation in which ducts that carry sperm are blocked to prevent the sperm from mixing with semen; it is performed under local anesthesia, usually in a doctor's office.

For women, a tubal ligation involves cutting and tying the Fallopian tubes, which carry the eggs to the uterus. Until the development in the early 1970s of the technique of laparoscopy, which involves inserting an instrument through a tiny abdominal incision, a tubal ligation required several days of hospitalization. Now, a woman typically has the surgery in a hospital on a Friday morning, goes home a couple of hours later, rests over the weekend and returns to work on Monday.

As medical advances were being made, other factors were making sterilization more attractive. Among them were rising fears about the safety of the pill and the intrauterine device.

Miriam Ruben, spokeswoman for the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, cited other factors, including the influence of the women's movement and economic concerns.

After Angela and Alfred Cardenas of Long Beach, California, had their third child, Mrs. Cardenas, a receptionist, was sterilized. She and her husband, a director of security for a manufacturing firm, had decided that if they were going to be able to afford a house they would have to limit the size of their family.

"This way, it's better for the whole family," Mrs. Cardenas said. Other couples have decided that children simply do not fit into their lives.

For years, some states have voluntarily sterilized a felony. But even where there were no legal restrictions, many hospitals required a committee's approval before a tubal ligation could be performed.

That began to change in 1969, when the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists said the decision should be made by the patient and the physician, not by committees.

Now men and women receive counseling, but when a physician is convinced that their decision is an informed one, the inquiry ends.

"The critical question is: Can you look me in the eye and say you would never want to bear a child again?" said Dr. Robert S. Newkirk, director of obstetrics and gynecology at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital in New York.

Despite the operation, pregnancies still occur in four out of 1,000 cases, as Evelyn Robinson, of Park Ridge, Illinois, discovered.

Some parents become so angry because of a pregnancy following a sterilization procedure that they sue the doctors for "wrongful life."

New York state's highest court, the Court of Appeals, ruled in March that Brian and Susanne O'Toole of Queens County were not entitled to child-rearing expenses from two doctors who performed an unsuccessful tubal ligation on Mrs. O'Toole several months before she became pregnant.

Other state courts have made similar rulings, although some have allowed parents to recover actual medical expenses involved in the pregnancy and damages based on the shock and suffering brought about by learning of the pregnancy.

Despite the increasing acceptance of sterilization, family-planning professionals noted, many men still shy away from vasectomies.

"There's something in the back of the male psyche that rebels against having their manhood tinkered with," Dr. Barton said.

Ice Block Falls on U.K. Home

The Associated Press

CADNAM, England — A woman escaped injury when a lump of ice, thought to have fallen from a trans-Atlantic aircraft, crashed into her kitchen.

Socialists In France Review Rift

Reuters

PARIS — French Socialist chiefs planned to meet Saturday to set out party strategy for next year's parliamentary elections and to narrow embarrassing differences between the party leader, Lionel Jospin, and Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

Political analysts predicted a stormy debate between rival factions at the 131-member executive committee meeting.

The Socialists, who hold an absolute majority in the National Assembly with 285 members out of 491, are expected to lose more than 100 seats in the March elections, according to party estimates.

With the introduction of proportional representation, the party leadership is likely to have a greater say in the nomination of candidates, party sources said. They said the committee will study a report on how to designate candidates.

Overall strategy was also likely to be a thorny issue. Mr. Fabius and Mr. Jospin have been at bitter odds in recent weeks over who should lead the party's campaign.

President François Mitterrand has praised both men for their achievements and has said that each had a role to play in the campaign.

"It is obviously the responsibility of the leader and other officials of the party to handle the campaign. They are not accountable to anybody, not even me," he said.

Mr. Jospin, 48, succeeded Mr. Mitterrand as party chief in 1981. But analysts said his influence with the president has declined since Mr. Fabius was appointed prime minister last year.

U.K. Lords Vote to Ban Corporal Punishment

The Associated Press

LONDON — The House of Lords has voted to outlaw corporal punishment in British schools, dealing a defeat to the government which wanted to put the matter in the hands of parents.

By a narrow 108 to 104 vote, the upper house adopted a change Thursday in a government bill seeking to take the decision on corporal punishment out of the power of local authorities and enabling individual parents to say whether they wanted their children beaten for misbehavior.

France Widens Defense Role To Include the West Germans

(Continued From Page 1)

many are expanding their industrial cooperation on military projects. For example, a jointly built attack helicopter is under construction and military satellites are being discussed.

The idea of linking the defenses of France and West Germany was political heresy when de Gaulle was in power.

Under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, France experimented timidly with that. At the time, Helmut Schmidt was the West German chancellor. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing retreated under pressure from his Gaullist coalition partners.

But France's Socialist government, since taking power four years ago, has moved steadily in this direction, and now the other main political parties have joined the trend. The only exception is the Communist Party, which has accused the Socialists of trying to lead France back into NATO.

France is a member of the alliance but does not belong to its military command structure.

However, since the Communists are already waging an anti-Socialist campaign on domestic issues, "politically, Mr. Mitterrand has nothing to lose now," commented Jean Boissonat, a French analyst.

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French Club In Shanghai to Become Hotel

Reuters

SHANGHAI — Shanghai has closed its old French Club, famous for its opulent interiors, and is tearing down the art-deco indoor swimming pool to make way for a new Japanese hotel.

The club, built in 1921, was the center of the former French Concession in Shanghai. Its smoke-filled billiard rooms, bowling alley and restaurants were the most cosmopolitan of Shanghai's old clubs.

Chinese authorities have not published plans for the site, but foreign businessmen say they understand that the front section of the building, now known as the Jingling Club, will become the foyer of the new hotel.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Visions of Venice: Exhibition Recalls Centuries of Dreams

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — The good architect's reward in the life to come must be a dreamed-of opportunity to build a bridge or a palace in Venice, a place that in 1494 was already being described by the French ambassador, Philippe de Commines, as "the most triumphant city that ever existed."

Venice is already a dream, but an exhibition at the Museo Corner on the Piazza San Marco presents a whole series of dreams within the dream — plans, architects' drawings, scale models and painters' visions of constructions that were never built, although many of them could well have been.

One of the earliest is a 1554 design by Andrea Palladio for the reconstruction in stone of the wooden Rialto Bridge, which had been built in 1445 and 46 years later, Palladio's was not adopted, but he published it in one of his books, and his drawings inspired artists such as Canaletto and


Without a doubt the most striking of these is "Veduta fantastica di San Marco" by *Monsu Desiderio*. (Art historians are still trying to decide whom this pseudonym conceals.) In this painting, done around 1625, the Doges' Palace has been transformed into a Palladian structure, and the opening onto the square is vastly enlarged.

The actual merit of the painting is in the fantastic contrasts in luminosity. The dark side is represented by thunderclouds overhead and, in the foreground, the black Bucanur (the doges' official black follower) by the doges' nodolos. Light is almost exclusively concentrated on the tall campanile, which the painter has spun out like a minaret. This painting, on loan from a private

The subsequent centuries are represented by a variety of architectural designs for churches, palaces and a theater. The 19th century brings in various new elements. Megalomania is one of them, though Venice was never exactly famous for its modesty. The architect Ludovico Cadorin drew plans for an enormous complex that would have included restaurants and an arena, as well, presumably, as lodgings.

A second 19th-century feature is hygiene, including projects, submitted by a French firm, for structures that are genteelly referred to as "chalets de nécessité."

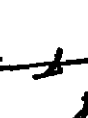
The third novelty is that afforded by the extraordinary development of engineering in the industrial age. The plans called for a tunnel to build an underground passage for pedestrians to the Giudecca, an island too far removed from the rest of Venice to allow the building of stone bridges. That might have



Detail of Nie

been a good idea, because even today the boat connections are infrequent, especially in the evening. It seems fortunate, on the other hand, that a plan for a large iron bridge was turned down.


The 20th century brought one particularly memorable event. On July 14, 1902, the campanile of San Marco collapsed. Miraculously, nobody was hurt and the surrounding buildings were not damaged. Reconstruction of the tower fostered all manner of fantasies. Pho-



meyer drawing for a bridge at t

tomontages were produced showing the new campanile in various other places around San Marco. Several plans for new towers in a variety of styles, including "gothic" and "electric," were presented for public approval.

More recent times saw the defeat of a palazzo designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, a hospital by Le Corbusier, a *Palazzo dei Congressi* by Louis Kahn and, as recently as this year, a project for a new bridge



the Accademia.

at the Accademia by the Brazilian architect Oscar Niemeyer.

All these architects of various centuries have produced a suggestive, variable vision of a Venice that never was or will be. No other city in the world is quite as utopian, quite as purely, theatrically architectural. No wonder all the builders dream.

Le Venezie Possibili da Palladio to Le Corbusier, Museo Correr, Piazza San Marco; through July 31.

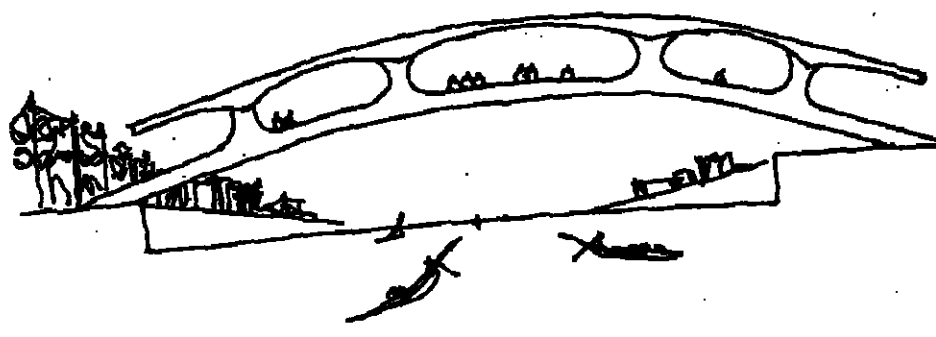
Built by Soane in 1812, the museum is a showcase for both his talents as an architect and his taste as a collector. Two celebrated Hogarths and an outstanding collection of architectural drawings are among the museum's *finest* pieces. The dizzy profusion of objects that overfills the rooms testifies to Soane's eclectic and obsessive collecting, which encompassed everything from classical antiquities and Renaissance bronzes to Peruvian pottery and Napoleonic Medals.

Hardly less remarkable is the building itself, which Soane designed and decorated in a highly personal style. The museum's lecture auditorium attests to the ingenuity of the construction and the elaborate architectural conceits Soane employed; others simply marvel at the astounding oddity of the place.

is regarded as one of Britain's greatest architects. Born in 1751, the son of a bricklayer, Soane rose to become the most eminent architect of a generation that included such talents as Thomas Nash, James Wyatt and Henry Holland. A Royal Academy gold medal for architecture, won in 1776, was an early achievement. Soane's appointment as architect to the Bank of England in 1788 secured his career. The Bank and the Dulwich Picture Gallery in south London are considered his greatest public works still standing.

Visitors to the museum, at 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, will find a building between two corner houses designed by Soane. The building to the west was constructed in 1782 but never occupied by him. No. 12 was Soane's home from 1792 to 1812. It was left in trust as part of the endowment and now contains a reading room open to scholars and most of the 20,000 architectural drawings executed by the Adams brothers.

WOMEN VICTIMS



Detail of Niemeyer drawing for a bridge at the Accademia

The Gropius House: A Modernist Symbol in Old New England

By Joseph Giovannini
New York Times Service

LINCOLN, Massachusetts—The Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in the United States since it was founded in 1938, opened for the first time to the last month.

For many years the Gropius family had shared the white, geometric, flat-roofed house, surprisingly modest for a son inside, with visitors and professors. It was a model of the new architecture Gropius brought to the United States from Germany, and through a bequest to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities from his widow, Ise, who died in 1983, it will continue in a similar fashion much as it was when the son lived in it.

On a country road in Lincoln, 40 kilometers from Boston, the house is a prize ending to the familiar white, geometric shapes. More intimate than the modern image implies, the Gropius house is a wide character, rather than a simple

tion in the bathrooms to surrounding grounds, where the main floor breaks down to a rustic form.

Many of the furnishings, for example—chairs, for example—friends and colleagues though unsentimental by charged with both persons a sense of 20th-century design.

Built with standard materials, the house nonetheless many elements of traditional wooden architecture. As Spencer, director of proper universities society, the Gropius selected through New England, a solid, light-colored wood, and a sense of distance and functional buildings, the structure is in wood, is painted white, and once had a screened-in porch.

Surprisingly, this monument sits on a field, similar to that under many

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er buildings, for which wood is today for repairs, the Grosvenor restoration difficult because production of materials and parts, such as hardware, has been discontinued, 8,000 and still in relatively a house will gradually be society, which is dedicated to as well as interpretation of the culture and the

The house is the only one of buildings built after 1850. Nearly half a century after its construction, the architect's plan in the country roads that pass by shingled buildings — and Pond — hull motorists into the day in the country until the century, standing on a slight

entry near the front door hangs a black-and-white photograph of a building Gropius designed in 1925-1926 for the Bauhaus, the school in Dessau, Germany where he taught; it was closed by the Nazis in 1933. The photograph is one of his family possessions remaining. In the living-dining area there are many small, placed pieces of chrome-plated modern furniture from the early 1930s. The Bauhaus minister of propaganda, Joseph Goebbels, who was instrumental in closing the Bauhaus — gave Gropius permission to take these pieces out of Germany after being told that the architect would be the first to leave to head the Beaux-Arts-dominated Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris and the Bauhaus School of Design.


had them. The effect, wrote Hearn James in "A London Life," is of "a sort of Saturday afternoon of one's youth — a long, rummaging visit under indulgent care, to some old, eccentric and rather alarming old traveled person."

Most of the paintings and drawings in the museum are exhibited in two picture galleries on the ground floor. The New Picture Room, so called because it was added to the museum after Soane's death, contains works by J. M. W. Turner, Canaletto and the British artist John Flaxman.

The original Picture Room includes many of Soane's architectural drawings, several drawings by Piranesi and the Hogarth view of pickpocketing, portraying the corruption and buffoonery of "An Election," was painted in 1754. It is one of the artist's most important paintings.

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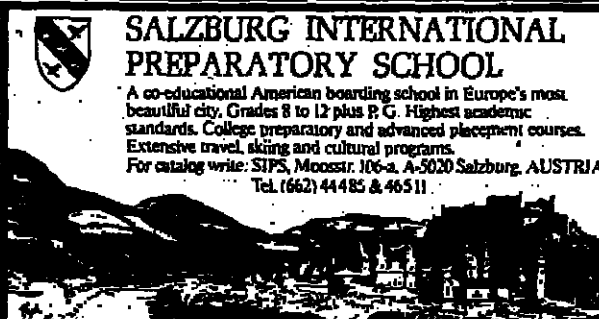
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trustees have attempted to preserve the house as it was when Soane lived there, with his furniture, books and pictures arranged as he had them. The effect, wrote Henry James in "A London Life," is of "a sort of Saturday afternoon of one's youth — a long, rummaging visit under indulgent care, to some eccentric and rather alarming old traveled person."

Most of the paintings and drawings in the museum are exhibited in two picture galleries on the ground floor. The New Picture Room, so called because it was added to the museum after Soane's death, contains works by J. M. W. Turner, Canaletto and the British artist John Flaxman.

The original Picture Room includes many of Soane's architectural drawings, several drawings by Piranesi and the Hogarth paintings. Hogarth's cynical view of politicking, portraying the corruption and buffoonery of "An Election," was painted in 1754. It is one of the artist's most important paintings, and it hangs beside another self-portrait known as "Rake's Progress" is Hogarth's most famous work. The eight pictures in the series depict Thomas Rakewell's moral degeneration and decline from his inheritance of a fortune through his ruin by profligacy and ultimate confinement in the madhouse.

Architecturally, too, the Picture Room repays scrutiny. Built in 1824, when Soane was 71, it is said to represent his efforts to merge the classical tradition of architecture with the gothic, as witness the arched canopy of the ceiling. But the most striking peculiarity of the room is the paneled walls, which swing open to display further pictures. This almost triples the number of pictures that can be hung, and, so Soane believed, offers the additional advantage of enabling the pictures to be seen from different angles.

The breakfast room, located in the middle of the house but lighted from all sides by skylights, is another example of Soane's original architectural style. In the dim warren of rooms in the basement, he gave full rein to his eccentricity. The impression given is of a collection of medieval merriment, but the catacombs and cloisters do contain some treasures amid the clutter.

Chief among these is the sarcophagus of Seti I (1303-1291 B.C.), inlaid with scenes from the Egyptian Book of the Gates.

Soane dreamed of founding a dynasty of architects and for this end acquired and rebuilt a country house, Fitzbanger Manor, which he intended for the artistic education of his two sons. Neither son became an architect; both proved disappointments to their father.

The elder son, Alfred, died before he could succeed to his father's throne. The younger son, George, in a life that in dissipation has been compared to Thomas Rakewell's, and son became estranged from a situation that did not improve when George Soane began writing articles denouncing his father's work. Sir John mounted the clipings and kept them in a prominent place in the house, labeled "Blow Given by George Soane."

Alfred's eccentricity was not cured by John Soane's death in 1837. George Soane contested his father's will and unsuccessfully petitioned Parliament to have the will set aside and his assets distributed to Soane's family.

Unhappy as his family situation became, few today can regret Soane's decision to leave his fortune for the establishment and upkeep of a museum in his honor.

"The Soane Museum is a shrine to the classical tradition of architecture," said its curator, Peter Thornton, who described the museum as "not just curious but exciting." In the postmodernist era, Thornton believes, contemporary architects may find a fresh source of inspiration in Soane's clever and inventive architectural style.

Margot Paterson is a London-based journalist.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Inflation Afflicting Old Master Drawings

LONDON — The prices of Old Master drawings have soared in the last two or three years. This inflation involves not just major masterpieces, but also the more modest drawings that are little affected by museum buying.

SOURN MELIKIAN

This trend was demonstrated twice this week, first at Christie's on Tuesday and then at Sotheby's on Thursday.

Christie's auction was hardly of the kind that makes headlines. It started with a contingent of Italian Baroque drawings of the 17th century, went on to 18th-century Venetian and French, and concluded with an assortment from the Northern schools.

The first 30 lots or so, which consisted of conventional studies such as "Study for the Figure of Christ" and "A Nude with a Staff" and the like, had one redeeming feature: Virtually all had successfully belonged to three early Italian collectors, including A. Maggiori. The latter made many attributions, of which Christie's Noel Annesley scribbled indications concerning the places he had bought the drawings. This helped boost prices, because collectors have always had a soft spot for early fellow collectors' marks.

Barolomeo Cesi's study of a seated man seen from below may not be terribly inspired. The breast is bared and a drape is thrown over his knees and legs. The head looks up three-quarters left as the man makes a gesture with his raised arm — cut off below the wrist through cropping, alas. Red and

white chalk on blue paper makes it a little better than a gifted student's efforts.

But Maggiori boldly wrote in the lower corner "Il Cesi fece" adding at the bottom that he had acquired it in Bologna in 1791. Combine this with Annesley's clever speculation, "perhaps connected with the figure of Christ in the ceiling fresco of the Coronation of the Virgin in the church of Santa Maria del Bulgari, Bologna," and the trick was done. The drawing, which carried an estimate of £800 to £1,200, was knocked down at £2,800.

Identical considerations helped studies of nudes devoid of any other interest. The walking "Nude With a Staff" in red chalk, ascribed by Maggiori to Francesco Monti and acquired by Maggiori in Bologna in 1791, doubled its estimate of £600 to £1,000, rising to £2,200. A sketch of a woman by Pietro Testa — a big name among minor masters — that had been estimated at £500 to £800 went up to £1,200.

The drawing is a first thought for "Diana Leaving the Sleeping Erydymion," but despite the title it has few striking merits aside from Maggiori's note to the effect that he bought it in Rome in 1808.

Prices such as this last illustrate the value now put on any identifiable work by an unimportant artist wherever backed by the mere suggestion of some historic provenance or link.

Drawings that a quarter of a century ago would have been sold in batches of 10 or 20 and acquired at a 20th of their price by a handful of collectors with an interest in the creative process of art are now glorified into works of art to be acquired for their own sake.

A typical example Tuesday was a study by Agostino Ciampelli. The drawing, in black chalk, pen and brown ink, is made mildly attractive by the addition of some green wash and touches of white, but it is otherwise little more than an academic exercise on the subject of "Ecce Homo." Annesley's estimate of £600 to £800 would have been generous until recently. But the drawing was identified as "a study for an altarpiece of Santa Prassede, Rome," and that was enough to send it soaring to £2,800.

A more spectacular effect of the historical connection was provided minutes later by a drawing of "A Slave of Pan, After the Antique." The drawing was obviously intended as a preparatory study for an engraving, as indicated by the crisscross shading done with painstaking care. It is from a great hand and comes from the collection of a great English painter, Sir Peter Lely.

Annesley, who noted that "the classical prototype with restored head and arms is at Versailles," attributed the study to the Italian Beldassare Parrizi and estimated it at £1,500 to £2,000. Some professionals in the room thought, however, that they recognized the hand of Martin van Heemskerck. If their hunch is right, this would make it worth about £10,000 to £15,000 by traditional criteria — though hardly the £30,000 that it fetched on Tuesday. The Lely connection, backed by the possibility that the study was inspired by the statue at Versailles, accounted for the difference.

Julien Stock, the Old Master drawing expert at Sotheby's, who followed up Thursday with some prices that were even more stunning, said a whole generation of new buyers who studied art history in the late 1960s had become active. He cited the influence of professors such as Francis Haskell at Oxford and Ann Sutherland at New York University. He also noted the impact that the progress of scholarly literature had had on the market.

Some of the prices paid at the Sotheby's sale directly reflected the impact of recent scholarship. A drawing by Giovanni Battista Gaulli (Il Boccaccio), done as a preliminary study for a fresco of Diana and Endymion, was bought for £5,200 by Lutz Roeter of Freiburg, a German dealer in prints and drawings who is very much a scholar.

The drawing was recently shown by Hugh Macandrew, an art historian, to be of great importance to the artist's early style. When the English collector Richard Bagley, who was selling it Thursday, bought it in 1965, it cost him £65.

Another typical case is a portrait of a girl by Benedetto Luti, which Bagley bought at Sotheby's in 1966 for £35 as a drawing of the French school of the late 18th century. No one had heard about Luti then. On Thursday the portrait was knocked down at £4,200.



Luti's head of young girl (detail), sold Thursday.

But it is a powerful work of art, in which much of what 19th-century art tried to achieve is anticipated.

A leading French expert desperately wanted it for his collection. So did one of the greatest collectors in Europe, Wolfgang Rütchen of Vaduz, Liechtenstein. He outbid the French expert via a dealer and got the price at £4,000, four times Christie's medium estimate.

A similar expression of passionate interest came out at Sotheby's. A richly figured figure of an adolescent by Francesco Salviati, which Stock had very plausibly estimated at £20,000 to £30,000, soared to £92,000, paid by the London dealer John Morton-Morris. Stock said after the sale, in reference to his estimate, that Salviati had "probably been until now the most underrated Florentine Mannerist."

No such comment could apply to Luca Penni, whose "Entombment," previously attributed to Primaticcio, went up to £26,000. A follower of Raphael, Penni is now virtually unobtainable — if this is a Penni. The real reason for the fantastic price is that, whoever its author, the "Entombment" is a wonderful Mannerist drawing.

Two views of the Grand Canal in Venice by Canaletto were sold for £734,400 Friday to the New York dealers Hirsch and Adler at Christie's. The Associated Press reported from London. At the same sale of Old Masters, an anonymous buyer paid £496,800 for two landscapes by Jan Brueghel the Elder.

Watercolor Landscapes From Wales in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — At the Leger Galleries, with a catalog sold in aid of the National Trust (Trust in Wales), are 47 watercolorists from the National Library of Wales, almost all landscapes and mostly of Wales, a romantic terrain particularly attractive to watercolorists such as Paul Sandby (1730-1809), Moses Griffith (1747-1819), Julius Caesar Ibbelton (1759-1817), Michael "Angelo" Rooker (1749-1831), Nicholas Pocock (1740-1821) and John "Warwick" Smith (1749-1831).

"Watercolors from the National Library of Wales," Leger Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, W1, through July 12.

Thomas Gibson Fine Art is showing works on paper by 19th and 20th century masters, including a page of drawings of a dancer's feet and calves, in effect sketches for "La Petite Danseuse de Quenecourt" by Degas, and one of his superb pastels over monotype; pastels by Renoir — such as "Jeune Fille Assise" — and Vuillard ("Marie aux Jacinthes"); a Cézanne watercolor study of "A Card-Player"; two flower pieces by Odilon Redon; a fine late beach scene by Bonnard; and a tremendous, atypical, classical "Still Life with Artichokes" by Balthus.

"Works on Paper," Thomas Gibson Fine Art, 94 New Bond Street, W1, through July 12.

ists excel. This combination produces quiet, small, simple but deeply satisfying images — "The Goat Girl," "The Harbor," "Boulangerie," "Misty Village," "Woman with Loaves" — that bring, as Giles Auty remarks in his catalog foreword, "a dreamlike exemption from the rules of time."

Gwyneth Johnstone, Sally Hunter & Patrick Seale Fine Art, 2 Marcomb Street, Belgrave Square, SW1, through July 19.

Agnew's has mounted a selection, partly loan and partly stock, of major 18th-century Venetian paintings, with a catalog sold in aid of the Venice in Peril Fund. The most famous names — Tiepolo, Ricci, Longhi, Guardi and Canaletto — are well represented. Canaletto's "Warwick Castle, the South Front" shows what an extraordinarily fine painter he was when not compelled to make yet another half-dozen souvenirs of Venice before sundown for the Grand Tourist trade. A noble aspect of Francesco Guardi, too, is to be seen in "Architectural Capriccio with a Campanile and the Lagoon in the Distance." A colorful surprise in this stunning show is Jacopo Amigoni (1682-1752), born in Naples, a student in Venice, an itinerant painter in Rome, Flanders, Bavaria and England (where he stayed and worked in 1730-1739), he ended his prolific life in Madrid as court painter to King Ferdinand VI. Here are the rich imagery of "Venue and Adonis," "Bacchus and Ariadne" and "Europa and the Bull," painted in the bright but subtle colors for which he became famed while in England.

"Venetian Eighteenth Century Painting," Thax, Agnew & Sons, 43 Old Bond Street, W1, through July 19.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly on London art exhibitions.

Surprising Satisfaction From 'Emerald Forest'

By Sheila Benson
Los Angeles Times Service

MYSTERIOUS and powerful, "The Emerald Forest" is the summer's greatest surprise, and most solid satisfaction.

John Boorman has made an intelligent film of surpassing beauty.

MOVIE MARQUEE

adventure with an ache of urgency behind it. In its story of family and loss, growth and separation, it speaks to the deepest feelings all people share. And in its sensuous and magical portrait of primitive tribal life, it may prove a classic.

The screenwriter, Rospo Pallenberg, who co-wrote "Excalibur" with Boorman, has given the story of a boy kidnapped by Indians a colossal ending that seems a little like a metaphysical afterthought. But he has kept its core intact: the dogged faith of a father who for 10 years has spent all his free time searching for his son.

When Bill Markham (Powers Boothe) finally encounters his son Tommy (Charley Boorman), the boy has become Tomme, a full-fledged member of an almost unknown Amazonian tribe that calls itself the Invisible People. Markham, an American engineer, has been part of a group constructing an immense dam in the Amazon headlands. The dam has displaced a tribe called the Fierne People, who have consequently moved into the Invisible People's territory.

"The Emerald Forest" illuminates an exotic people with an almost hypnotic fascination. All the film's elements conspire in that: its beautiful, otherworldly score by Junior Hornrich; the cinematography of Philippe Rousselot ("Diva") and Simon Holland's production design, which give the film a hauntingly verdant look; the costumes and woven feathered headresses by Christi Boorman and Clovis Bueno; and Peter Frampton's constantly changing body painting.

Such details make the jungle civilization profound and tangible and sharpen the conflict that follows home and the boy's feeling that he already has a father (the tribal leader), a mother, a sweetheart and his sure place in the natural world.

There is another, larger issue, one that has preoccupied Boorman in almost every film ("Deliverance," "Hell in the Pacific," even "Excalibur"): the consequences when blundering outsiders invade or affront a civilization held in its own delicate balance. Here the damage is both to nature and to people: Markham's bringing of a deadly weapon into a Stone Age civilization is one of the most

dreadful metaphors for this intrusion into the natural order of things.

Capsule reviews of other films recently released in the United States:

Paul Attanasio of The Washington Post on "Back to the Future": In this whirling merry-go-round of a movie, everything is precisely machined, but nothing seems quite safe. It's a wildly pleasurable sci-fi comedy, filled with enchantment, sweetness and zip. Marty McFly (Michael J. Fox) is a high school senior who pals around with Dr. Brown (Christopher Lloyd), a mad scientist. Marty's mother (Lea Thompson) is a prudish scold, and his father (Crispin Glover) a pushover. Brown invents a time machine, and Marty is transported to 1955, where he meets his parents in high school. This is basically a one-joke movie, so the writers, Bob Gale and Robert Zemeckis of "Used Cars" and "The Wrecking Crew" (Zemeckis also directed) work the basics. For all its comedy, though, the film is about a kid coming to terms with his parents' inadequacies, a moment familiar to everyone.

Janet Maslin of The New York Times on "Day of the Dead": Greatly admired in some circles as the horror film sardonic enough to let its zombies go shopping, George A. Romero's "Day of the Dead" had in its suburban-mall setting a central metaphor Romero may never top. "Day of the Dead" has a less startling setting, since most of it takes place underground, but it still affords Romero the opportunity for intermittent philosophy and satire, without compromising his reputation as the grisliest guy around. The dead have the edge, of course, so Romero keeps the few nondescript characters locked in discussion about the future of the human race and in suspicious gossip about the medical methods of one of their colleagues, whose nickname, Dr. Frankenstein, is something of an understatement.

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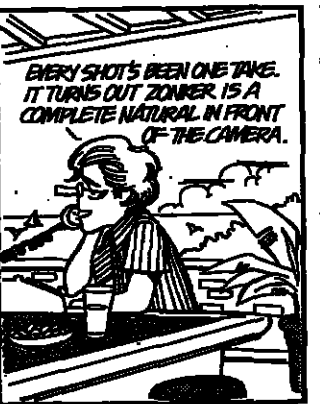
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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Johns	1850	44 1/2	45 1/4	+ 3/8
IBM	1250	51 1/2	52 1/4	+ 3/8
AT&T	1200	42 1/2	43 1/4	+ 3/8
GE	1100	38 1/2	39 1/4	+ 3/8
Boeing	1000	48 1/2	49 1/4	+ 3/8
3M	900	35 1/2	36 1/4	+ 3/8
Amgen	800	28 1/2	29 1/4	+ 3/8
Merck	700	25 1/2	26 1/4	+ 3/8
Novartis	600	22 1/2	23 1/4	+ 3/8
Roche	500	20 1/2	21 1/4	+ 3/8

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1287.20	1284.00	1282.45	+ 5.25
Trans	145.10	144.80	144.75	+ 0.05
Comp	152.10	151.75	151.75	+ 0.05

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
111.70	111.50	111.50	+ 0.20	111.70
108.50	108.20	108.20	+ 0.30	108.50
105.40	105.10	105.10	+ 0.30	105.40

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Vol. at 4 P.M.	6:45 P.M.	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	Prev. 4 P.M. vol.
62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500	62,500
11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100

AMEX Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	270	+ 10	270	+ 10
Unchanged	270	0	270	0
Uncertain	270	- 10	270	- 10

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Composite	205.10	+ 1.25	205.10	+ 1.25
Industrials	205.10	+ 1.25	205.10	+ 1.25
Utilities	205.10	+ 1.25	205.10	+ 1.25

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1250	51 1/2	52 1/4	+ 3/8
AT&T	1200	42 1/2	43 1/4	+ 3/8
GE	1100	38 1/2	39 1/4	+ 3/8
Boeing	1000	48 1/2	49 1/4	+ 3/8
3M	900	35 1/2	36 1/4	+ 3/8

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Govt	111.50	+ 0.25	111.50	+ 0.25
Corp	111.50	+ 0.25	111.50	+ 0.25
Muni	111.50	+ 0.25	111.50	+ 0.25

NYSE Diaries				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	270	+ 10	270	+ 10
Unchanged	270	0	270	0
Uncertain	270	- 10	270	- 10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	270	+ 10	270	+ 10
Unchanged	270	0	270	0
Uncertain	270	- 10	270	- 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Industrials	270	+ 10	270	+ 10
Utilities	270	+ 10	270	+ 10
Composite	270	+ 10	270	+ 10

AMEX Sales				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	270	+ 10	270	+ 10
Unchanged	270	0	270	0
Uncertain	270	- 10	270	- 10

AMEX Stock Index				
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Vol.	Chg.
Advanced	270	+ 10	270	+ 10
Unchanged	270	0	270	0
Uncertain	270	- 10	270	- 10

NYSE Higher in Light Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied Friday to close with broad gains in the slowest session of the year following the July Fourth holiday.

Technology stocks and drug issues made strong advances.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.06 to 1,344.55. For the holiday-shortened week, the Dow lost 1.01.

Advances exceeded declines by more than a 2 to 1 ratio. Volume dropped to 62.5 million — the slowest session so far this year — compared with 98.4 million Wednesday.

Analysts said the stock market was taking its cue from strength in the bond market. Prices rose and interest rates fell in the U.S. bond market because many participants interpreted Friday's unemployment report as a sign the economy was in a slow growth period.

Interest rates fell on the assumption that a slow economy means demand for credit will be weak.

The Labor Department reported that civilian unemployment held at a steady 7.3 percent in June.

Jerry Hinkle of Sanford C. Bernstein said the stock market climbed on the expectation that interest rates will continue to fall. He noted, however, that a weak economy might lead to lower corporate earnings estimates, which would limit the market's upside move.

Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 1.07 to 192.52. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.65 to 111.67. The price of an average share jumped 21 cents.

M-1 Up \$2.6 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of U.S. money supply, known as M-1, surged up \$2.6 billion in late June, the Federal Reserve Board said Friday in a report that dampened investor hopes for an imminent cut in the discount rate.

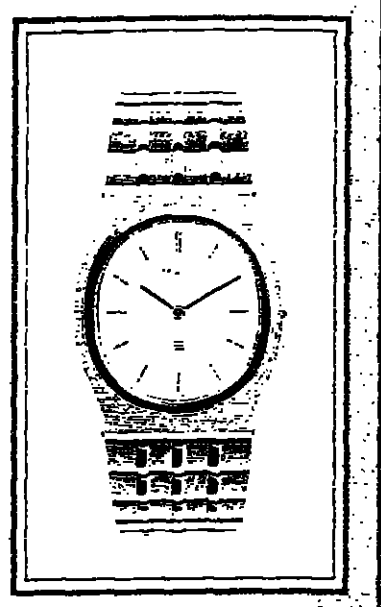
The surge in M-1 "makes it more difficult for the Fed to respond to the economy with reduced interest rates," said Maury Harris, chief economist at the New York investment firm of PaineWebber Inc.

Analysts said the report of the unexpectedly sharp rise left M-1 so far above the upper limits of the Fed's anti-inflation growth targets that monetary policy-makers must await convincing evidence on whether the economy needs another shot in the arm before pushing interest rates lower.

The Fed said M-1 rose to a seasonally adjusted \$59.9 billion in the week ended June 24 from \$58.3 billion the previous week. M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank travelers checks.

Johnson Controls led the actives, adding 1/2 to 43 1/2.

Exxon followed, tacking on 1/4 to 52 1/4. Allied was third, gaining 1/4 to 43 1/2 after a major brokerage firm upgraded its recommendation.



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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere
Via The Associated Press

(Continued from Page 8)

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street, and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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7%	3%	AD In	2%	6%	4%

[illegible]

150

U.S. Futures

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains					
WHEAT (CBT)					
July 1985	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.17	+0.02
Aug 1985	2.16	2.19	2.15	2.18	+0.01
Sept 1985	2.17	2.20	2.16	2.19	+0.02
Oct 1985	2.18	2.21	2.17	2.20	+0.02
Nov 1985	2.19	2.22	2.18	2.21	+0.02
Dec 1985	2.20	2.23	2.19	2.22	+0.02
Jan 1986	2.21	2.24	2.20	2.23	+0.02
Feb 1986	2.22	2.25	2.21	2.24	+0.02
Mar 1986	2.23	2.26	2.22	2.25	+0.02
Apr 1986	2.24	2.27	2.23	2.26	+0.02
May 1986	2.25	2.28	2.24	2.27	+0.02
Jun 1986	2.26	2.29	2.25	2.28	+0.02
Jul 1986	2.27	2.30	2.26	2.29	+0.02
Aug 1986	2.28	2.31	2.27	2.30	+0.02
Sept 1986	2.29	2.32	2.28	2.31	+0.02
Oct 1986	2.30	2.33	2.29	2.32	+0.02
Nov 1986	2.31	2.34	2.30	2.33	+0.02
Dec 1986	2.32	2.35	2.31	2.34	+0.02
Jan 1987	2.33	2.36	2.32	2.35	+0.02
Feb 1987	2.34	2.37	2.33	2.36	+0.02
Mar 1987	2.35	2.38	2.34	2.37	+0.02
Apr 1987	2.36	2.39	2.35	2.38	+0.02
May 1987	2.37	2.40	2.36	2.39	+0.02
Jun 1987	2.38	2.41	2.37	2.40	+0.02
Jul 1987	2.39	2.42	2.38	2.41	+0.02
Aug 1987	2.40	2.43	2.39	2.42	+0.02
Sept 1987	2.41	2.44	2.40	2.43	+0.02
Oct 1987	2.42	2.45	2.41	2.44	+0.02
Nov 1987	2.43	2.46	2.42	2.45	+0.02
Dec 1987	2.44	2.47	2.43	2.46	+0.02
Jan 1988	2.45	2.48	2.44	2.47	+0.02
Feb 1988	2.46	2.49	2.45	2.48	+0.02
Mar 1988	2.47	2.50	2.46	2.49	+0.02
Apr 1988	2.48	2.51	2.47	2.50	+0.02
May 1988	2.49	2.52	2.48	2.51	+0.02
Jun 1988	2.50	2.53	2.49	2.52	+0.02
Jul 1988	2.51	2.54	2.50	2.53	+0.02
Aug 1988	2.52	2.55	2.51	2.54	+0.02
Sept 1988	2.53	2.56	2.52	2.55	+0.02
Oct 1988	2.54	2.57	2.53	2.56	+0.02
Nov 1988	2.55	2.58	2.54	2.57	+0.02
Dec 1988	2.56	2.59	2.55	2.58	+0.02
Jan 1989	2.57	2.60	2.56	2.59	+0.02
Feb 1989	2.58	2.61	2.57	2.60	+0.02
Mar 1989	2.59	2.62	2.58	2.61	+0.02
Apr 1989	2.60	2.63	2.59	2.62	+0.02
May 1989	2.61	2.64	2.60	2.63	+0.02
Jun 1989	2.62	2.65	2.61	2.64	+0.02
Jul 1989	2.63	2.66	2.62	2.65	+0.02
Aug 1989	2.64	2.67	2.63	2.66	+0.02
Sept 1989	2.65	2.68	2.64	2.67	+0.02
Oct 1989	2.66	2.69	2.65	2.68	+0.02
Nov 1989	2.67	2.70	2.66	2.69	+0.02
Dec 1989	2.68	2.71	2.67	2.70	+0.02
Jan 1990	2.69	2.72	2.68	2.71	+0.02
Feb 1990	2.70	2.73	2.69	2.72	+0.02
Mar 1990	2.71	2.74	2.70	2.73	+0.02
Apr 1990	2.72	2.75	2.71	2.74	+0.02
May 1990	2.73	2.76	2.72	2.75	+0.02
Jun 1990	2.74	2.77	2.73	2.76	+0.02
Jul 1990	2.75	2.78	2.74	2.77	+0.02
Aug 1990	2.76	2.79	2.75	2.78	+0.02
Sept 1990	2.77	2.80	2.76	2.79	+0.02
Oct 1990	2.78	2.81	2.77	2.80	+0.02
Nov 1990	2.79	2.82	2.78	2.81	+0.02
Dec 1990	2.80	2.83	2.79	2.82	+0.02
Jan 1991	2.81	2.84	2.80	2.83	+0.02
Feb 1991	2.82	2.85	2.81	2.84	+0.02
Mar 1991	2.83	2.86	2.82	2.85	+0.02
Apr 1991	2.84	2.87	2.83	2.86	+0.02
May 1991	2.85	2.88	2.84	2.87	+0.02
Jun 1991	2.86	2.89	2.85	2.88	+0.02
Jul 1991	2.87	2.90	2.86	2.89	+0.02
Aug 1991	2.88	2.91	2.87	2.90	+0.02
Sept 1991	2.89	2.92	2.88	2.91	+0.02
Oct 1991	2.90	2.93	2.89	2.92	+0.02
Nov 1991	2.91	2.94	2.90	2.93	+0.02
Dec 1991	2.92	2.95	2.91	2.94	+0.02
Jan 1992	2.93	2.96	2.92	2.95	+0.02
Feb 1992	2.94	2.97	2.93	2.96	+0.02
Mar 1992	2.95	2.98	2.94	2.97	+0.02
Apr 1992	2.96	2.99	2.95	2.98	+0.02
May 1992	2.97	3.00	2.96	2.99	+0.02
Jun 1992	2.98	3.01	2.97	3.00	+0.02
Jul 1992	2.99	3.02	2.98	3.01	+0.02
Aug 1992	3.00	3.03	2.99	3.02	+0.02
Sept 1992	3.01	3.04	3.00	3.03	+0.02
Oct 1992	3.02	3.05	3.01	3.04	+0.02
Nov 1992	3.03	3.06	3.02	3.05	+0.02
Dec 1992	3.04	3.07	3.03	3.06	+0.02
Jan 1993	3.05	3.08	3.04	3.07	+0.02
Feb 1993	3.06	3.09	3.05	3.08	+0.02
Mar 1993	3.07	3.10	3.06	3.09	+0.02
Apr 1993	3.08	3.11	3.07	3.10	+0.02
May 1993	3.09	3.12	3.08	3.11	+0.02
Jun 1993	3.10	3.13	3.09	3.12	+0.02
Jul 1993	3.11	3.14	3.10	3.13	+0.02
Aug 1993	3.12	3.15	3.11	3.14	+0.02
Sept 1993	3.13	3.16	3.12	3.15	+0.02
Oct 1993	3.14	3.17	3.13	3.16	+0.02
Nov 1993	3.15	3.18	3.14	3.17	+0.02
Dec 1993	3.16	3.19	3.15	3.18	+0.02
Jan 1994	3.17	3.20	3.16	3.19	+0.02
Feb 1994	3.18	3.21	3.17	3.20	+0.02
Mar 1994	3.19	3.22	3.18	3.21	+0.02
Apr 1994	3.20	3.23	3.19	3.22	+0.02
May 1994	3.21	3.24	3.20	3.23	+0.02
Jun 1994	3.22	3.25	3.21	3.24	+0.02
Jul 1994	3.23	3.26	3.22	3.25	+0.02
Aug 1994	3.24	3.27	3.23	3.26	+0.02
Sept 1994	3.25	3.28	3.24	3.27	+0.02
Oct 1994	3.26	3.29	3.25	3.28	+0.02
Nov 1994	3.27	3.30	3.26	3.29	+0.02
Dec 1994	3.28	3.31	3.27	3.30	+0.02
Jan 1995	3.29	3.32	3.28	3.31	+0.02
Feb 1995	3.30	3.33	3.29	3.32	+0.02
Mar 1995	3.31	3.34	3.30	3.33	+0.02
Apr 1995	3.32	3.35	3.31	3.34	+0.02
May 1995	3.33	3.36	3.32	3.35	+0.02
Jun 1995	3.34	3.37	3.33	3.36	+0.02
Jul 1995	3.35	3.38	3.34	3.37	+0.02
Aug 1995	3.36	3.39	3.35	3.38	+0.02
Sept 1995	3.37	3.40	3.36	3.39	+0.02
Oct 1995	3.38	3.41	3.37	3.40	+0.02
Nov 1995	3.39	3.42	3.38	3.41	+0.02
Dec 1995	3.40	3.43	3.39	3.42	+0.02
Jan 1996	3.41	3.44	3.40	3.43	+0.02
Feb 1996	3.42	3.45	3.41	3.44	+0.02
Mar 1996	3.43	3.46	3.42	3.45	+0.02
Apr 1996	3.44	3.47	3.43	3.46	+0.02
May 1996	3.45	3.48	3.44	3.47	+0.02
Jun 1996	3.46	3.49	3.45	3.48	+0.02
Jul 1996	3.47	3.50	3.46	3.49	+0.02
Aug 1996	3.48	3.51	3.47	3.50	+0.02
Sept 1996	3.49	3.52	3.48	3.51	+0.02
Oct 1996	3.50	3.53	3.49	3.52	+0.02
Nov 1996	3.51	3.54	3.50	3.53	+0.02
Dec 1996	3.52	3.55	3.51	3.54	+0.02
Jan 1997	3.53	3.56	3.52	3.55	+0.02
Feb 1997	3.54	3.57	3.53	3.56	+0.02
Mar 1997	3.55	3.58	3.54	3.57	+0.02
Apr 1997	3.56	3.59	3.55	3.58	+0.02
May 1997	3.57	3.60	3.56	3.59	+0.02
Jun 1997	3.58	3.61	3.57	3.60	+0.02
Jul 1997	3.59	3.62	3.58	3.61	+0.02
Aug 1997	3.60	3.63	3.59	3.62	+0.02
Sept 1997	3.61	3.64	3.60	3.63	+0.02
Oct 1997	3.62	3.65	3.61	3.64	+0.02
Nov 1997	3.63	3.66	3.62	3.65	+0.02
Dec 1997	3.64	3.67	3.63	3.66	+0.02
Jan 1998	3.65	3.68	3.64	3.67	+0.02
Feb 1998	3.66	3.69	3.65	3.68	+0.02
Mar 1998	3.67	3.70	3.66	3.69	+0.02
Apr 1998	3.68	3.71	3.67	3.70	+0.02
May 1998	3.69	3.72	3.68	3.71	+0.02
Jun 1998	3.70	3.73	3.69	3.72	+0.02
Jul 1998	3.71	3.74	3.70	3.73	+0.02
Aug 1998	3.72	3.75	3.71	3.74	+0.02
Sept 1998	3.73	3.76	3.72	3.75	+0.02
Oct 1998	3.74	3.77	3.73	3.76	+0.02
Nov 1998	3.75	3.78	3.74	3.77	+0.02
Dec 1998	3.76	3.79	3.75	3.78	+0.02
Jan 1999	3.77	3.80	3.76	3.79	+0.02
Feb 1999	3.78	3.81	3.77	3.80	+0.02
Mar 1999	3.79	3.82	3.78	3.81	+0.02
Apr 1999	3.80	3.83	3.79	3.82	+0.02
May 1999	3.81	3.84	3.80	3.83	+0.02
Jun 1999	3.82	3.85	3.81	3.84	+0.02
Jul 1999	3.83	3.86	3.82	3.85	+0.02
Aug 1999	3.84	3.87	3.83	3.86	+0.02
Sept 1999	3.85	3.88	3.84	3.87	+0.02
Oct 1999	3.86	3.89	3.85	3.88	+0.02
Nov 1999	3.87	3.90	3.86	3.89	+0.02
Dec 1999	3.88	3.91	3.87	3.90	+0.02
Jan 2000	3.89	3.92	3.88	3.91	+0.02
Feb 2000	3.90	3.93	3.89	3.92	+0.02
Mar 2000	3.91	3.94	3.90	3.93	+0.02
Apr 2000	3.92	3.95	3.91	3.94	+0.02
May 2000	3.93	3.96	3.92	3.95	+0.02
Jun 2000	3.94	3.97	3.93	3.96	+0.02
Jul 2000	3.95	3.98	3.94	3.97	+0.02
Aug 2000	3.96	3.99	3.95	3.98	+0.02
Sept 2000	3.97	4.00	3.96	3.99	+0.02
Oct 2000	3.98	4.01	3.97	4.00	+0.02
Nov 2000	3.99	4.02	3.98	4.01	+0.02
Dec 2000	4.00	4.03	3.99	4.02	+0.02
Jan 2001	4.01	4.04	4.00	4.03	+0.02
Feb 2001	4.02	4.05	4.01	4.04	+0.02
Mar 2001	4.03	4.06	4.02	4.05	+0.02
Apr 2001	4.04	4.07	4.03	4.06	+0.02
May 2001	4.05	4.08	4.04	4.07	+0.02
Jun 2001	4.06	4.09	4.05	4.08	+0.02
Jul 2001	4.07	4.10	4.06	4.09	+0.02
Aug 2001	4.08	4.11	4.07	4.10	+0.02
Sept 2001	4.09	4.12	4.08	4.11	+0.02

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

July 5

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Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)	Price	Open	High	Low	Settle
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300 2700-2800	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00
300 2800-2900	2800.00	2800.00	2800.00	2800.00	2800.00
300 2900-3000	2900.00	2900.00	2900.00	2900.00	2900.00

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Thorn EMI Posts 31% Fall in Profit, Increase in Sales

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC reported on Friday a pretax profit of £108.3 million (\$144 million) for the year ended March 31, down 31 percent from £156.8 million the year before.

It also reported sales of £32 billion for the most recent year, up 13.5 percent from £28.2 billion the year before.

Chairman Graham Wilkins said the group expected a disappointing first half in the year ending March 1986 but was more hopeful about the second half.

Mr. Wilkins said problems at the group's Ferguson and Immos units and its music division continued to adversely affect trading in the first quarter of the current financial year.

The seasonal pattern of profits would also contribute toward disappointing first-half results, he said. He made no specific forecast.

The company announced on Monday that Peter Lister was resigning as chairman to be succeeded by Mr. Wilkins and that 1984-85

profit would be lower than the previous year. The final dividend for the year was, however, held unchanged.

Since the beginning of 1985, Immos has been under severe pressure because of worldwide oversupply in a major product sector, Mr. Wilkins said. This has been aggravated by technical problems in the manufacturing process, some of which predate Thorn EMI's acquisition of the company.

He said he believed these problems had been resolved and new products were being introduced, but it would be some time before Immos could be expected to make a satisfactory return.

In the music division, efforts continued to improve Capital's situation, including major investment in a new label based in New York that should provide a sound return in future years.

Thorn EMI believed it had identified its major problems and further large nonrecurring charges were not expected, Mr. Wilkins said at a press conference.

U.S. Bank to Cut 1,745 Positions

NEW YORK — Manufacturers Hanover Corp. will eliminate 1,745 positions worldwide by the end of the year as part of its effort to cut operating expenses, a spokesman said Friday.

"Wages and benefits are the biggest part of our noninterest expenses and we are trying to get our arms around it," the spokesman said. The employees whose positions are to be eliminated will be absorbed into other jobs, filling spots normally vacated by attrition or retirement, the spokesman said. The cuts are expected to result in savings of about \$54.6 million this year, the spokesman added.

The spokesman said the company had been trying to cut the rate of growth in its operating expenses from the level of 20 percent per year in the early 1980s. Manufacturers Hanover had net income of \$100.2 million in the first quarter of 1985.

Daiwa Leads Way Into U.S. Market

TOKYO — Daiwa Securities says it will open a trust bank in the United States, making it the first Japanese securities company allowed to enter the field overseas. The move is expected to trigger a rush into the U.S. market by its competitors.

The action, announced Thursday, reflected the gradual financial deregulation now under way in Japan. As in the United States, the line between banking and securities businesses is beginning to erode in Japan, although at a much slower pace.

The Finance Ministry of Japan has traditionally maintained rigid barriers between banking and securities businesses and has allocated banks narrow charters, with trust banks separate from large city banks.

Over the past year, firms here have been fighting to cross those lines, and the Finance Ministry decision reflects a trend in that direction, said Shigeo Genda of the Finance Ministry's securities bureau. Japanese securities firms are

still not allowed to enter any kind of banking business in Japan.

Just last month, the Finance Ministry gave permission to nine foreign banks to open trust banks in Japan, a path still barred to Japanese city banks as well as securities firms. Daiwa officials said they believed that the ministry allowed them to enter the trust business overseas partly to compensate for the increase in foreign competition in Japan's domestic market.

A spokesman for Daiwa Securities said that its American investment advisory subsidiary, Daiwa International Capital Management Corp., had applied on to the New Jersey Banking Board for permission to establish a wholly owned trust banking subsidiary and that it expected to receive permission in October. Daiwa chose New Jersey, the official said, because it allows asset management firms to enter trust banking — a move some other states forbid.

Daiwa's target is the American pension fund market, which a Daiwa official Thursday estimated to exceed \$1 trillion. Eventually, Japanese securities firms and com-

mercial banks hope to move into Japan's fast-growing pool of pension funds, now estimated at more than \$50 billion and expected to exceed \$300 billion by the 1990s.

The Daiwa official, who asked not to be named, said the move to trust banking would give Daiwa considerable experience in managing pension funds. Pension management is now limited to a small number of trust banks. And because Japanese clients have generally preferred conservative investments, such as government securities, Japanese money managers have not generally been exposed to the range of sophisticated investment strategies used in the United States.

"In the future, we expect that Japanese banks and securities companies will eventually get into pension-fund management," the official said. "We can accumulate experience by setting up this subsidiary."

The move would also allow Daiwa's U.S. subsidiary to manage investment portfolios for overseas clients who are interested in Japanese securities, the official said.

Head of Bundesbank Sees Record Surpluses

(Continued from Page 9)

hypothetical 10 percent decline in the dollar would "not hurt West German industry very much." The dollar has declined about 8 percent since last winter against many major currencies.

However, Mr. Pöhl cautioned: "The accumulation of U.S. foreign debt, at an enormous pace of more than \$100 billion a year, could lead to some instability in foreign exchange markets the longer it lasts."

Mr. Pöhl said that he "found it amazing that the dollar exchange rate was so little affected by the substantial decline in U.S. interest rates recently," which, he said, "seems to show the underlying strength of the U.S. currency."

Mr. Pöhl said the relative weakness of the Deutsche mark against the dollar on foreign exchange markets is "only one reason and maybe not even the main reason" why West German companies have become "very competitive again" and are enjoying strong exports and hardy profits.

"There are other reasons, as well, which are of a more lasting nature, I hope. These are a decline in unit labor costs in the manufacturing industry for three years in a row, strong increases in productivity in manufacturing — the backbone of the German economy — very strong efforts by German companies to automate, and lower costs," he said.

Mr. Pöhl said he expected West German manufacturers to increase investment in equipment by at least 10 percent this year, after adjustment for inflation.

Mr. Pöhl said business investment of that magnitude was the best cure for the country's unemployment problem. He rejected the need for Bonn to send a "signal" that it was ready to relax fiscal or monetary policy to boost growth and generate jobs.

On Thursday, the Bundesbank's

policy-making council decided to leave unchanged the central bank's key interest rates, with the Lombard rate being held at 6 percent and the discount rate at 4.5 percent. The Lombard rate is the rate at which the Bundesbank supplies short-term credit to commercial banks that have pledged securities as collateral. The discount rate is the rate at which the bank supplies long-term credit.

The council, in its half-year review of monetary policy, also decided to maintain a 3-percent to 5-percent growth corridor for expansion in the West German money supply, which currently is growing at an up to 4.5 percent.

Several leading economists, including Karl Heinrich Oppenlander of the IFO economic research institute in Munich, argue that the Bundesbank's money supply targets are too restrictive in light of sluggish private demand and should be reset to foster money supply growth of 5.0 to 5.5 percent at present.

But Mr. Pöhl indicated that no such change in official money supply targets or in official interest rates is likely for some time.

Rather than lower the Lombard or discount rates, Mr. Pöhl said, the Bundesbank is inclined to encourage a further downward trend in money market rates, aiming to push rates toward 5 percent by offering security repurchase agreements at consistently lower rates.

"There's a lot of room for lowering our de facto market rates before we touch our official rates," he said.

On Friday, the Bundesbank offered commercial banks a security repurchase agreement set at a 5.25-percent interest rate, slightly lower than the 5.30 rate offered last week and signaling further Bundesbank efforts to foster lower rates in the money markets.

Soviet Asks Toyota and Nissan To Aid in Auto-Engine Output

TOKYO — The Soviet Union has asked Japan's top two automakers to provide technological expertise for the production of car engines, the Japanese companies said Friday.

Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's No. 1 automaker, said the company has turned down the request while its chief rival, Nissan Motor Co., said the matter is being studied.

A Toyota official, who asked not to be identified, said Soviet officials approached the company at the end of last year for help with

technology to produce car engines for the Moskvich, the Soviet compact passenger car. But Toyota decided against the proposal in late May because "it was almost impossible to modify our engine to satisfy their requirements," he said.

Nissan, No. 2 in Japan, is still conducting a feasibility study on working with the Soviet Union and has made no firm decision, a Nissan official said.

"All we can say at this stage is that we are studying the matter," the official said.

COMPANY NOTES

Airports of Paris has been awarded a contract by the Emirate of Abu Dhabi to participate in the development of a new international airport at Al Ain, the company announced.

Cablex SA, a Swiss cable company, has signed a contract for 38 million Swiss francs (about \$14.6 million) with Kuwait for the supply of electric cables and for civil engineering work, the company said.

Castle & Cooke plans to develop the island of Lanai, the sixth largest in the Hawaiian Islands, into a luxury beach resort with two hotels, according to David Murdock, who controls Flexi-Van, which has merged with Castle & Cooke.

Continental Gummi-Werke AG has increased world group and parent-company sales in the first five months of 1985 by 9.1 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively, from the 1984 period but first half parent company net profit stagnated at the year-ago level.

Dalgety PLC's agreed-upon bid for Gill and Duffus Group PLC will not be referred to the British monopolies commission, the Trade and Industry Department said.

Honda Motor Co. is negotiating with Telco Ltd., a major Indian automaker, concerning the possibility of assembling small cars in India, a Honda spokesman said,

adding that Honda plans to ship parts for assembly from Japan.

House of Fraser PLC said its stake in Debenhams PLC reached 13.15 million ordinary shares or 9.38 percent by Thursday. House of Fraser has been gradually buying Debenhams' shares in recent weeks during the period Burton Group PLC has been bidding for the company.

Malaysia Mining Corp. has appointed the Boston Consulting Group of the United States to develop a diversification program to identify new business areas to supplement its tin operation, the company said in its annual report.

Drug Firm Head In Sweden Resigns

STOCKHOLM — The chairman of the Swedish drug concern Pharmacia AB, Gunnar Westman, resigned Friday after a special board meeting.

The pharmaceutical company said that Mr. Westman, who had been chairman only since 1984, planned to devote his time to international activities.

The resignation followed reports in the daily Svenska Dagbladet that a major shareholder, Volvo AB, was pressing for Mr. Westman's ouster to open the way for the company to concentrate more on biotechnology.

Free Annual Reports from European Companies

The latest annual reports from the distinguished companies listed in this section are available to you at no charge. Simply circle the appropriate number on the coupon at the bottom of this page before August 30 and the report(s) will be mailed to you by the companies involved.

AEGON Insurance Group

Formed in 1983 by the merger of AGO and Enrica, AEGON is the second largest insurance company in The Netherlands and one of the European Community's top ten. 1984 gross receipts amounted to D.F.L. 10.1 billion, 54% from international operations. A major proportion came from our American subsidiaries: National Oil Line Insurance Company, and Life Investors, as well as our 25% interest in Crownac, Canada.

AEGON is a major force in Life Assurance, Accident and Health, and is active in General Insurance. AEGON Insurance Group, International growth from Dutch roots.

BAYER

1984 was a successful year for Bayer. Bayer World sales rose by 15.3% to DM 43.0 billion. Income before taxes increased by 34.1% to DM 2,901 million and after-tax income by 55.7% to DM 1,174 million.

Bayer AG increased sales by 118.7% to DM 16.2 billion. Income before taxes rose by 19.1% to DM 1,365 million and after-tax income by 31.0% to DM 660 million.

On the basis of these strong earnings in 1984, we are pleased to recommend to you the payment of a dividend of DM 9.00. The total dividend would then amount to DM 460 million, the highest Bayer has ever paid for any fiscal year.

In accordance with our long-term policy, we again wish to strengthen our shareholders' equity. We have therefore increased Bayer AG's free reserve by DM 200 million. DM 679 million has been allocated to Bayer World's retained earnings.

Bayer berichtet über das Geschäftsjahr 1984

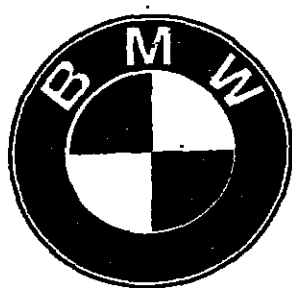
Both external and internal factors contributed to the positive trend in 1984. More favorable economic conditions in many countries led to a strong demand for chemical products. Based on its broad, diversified product spectrum and its worldwide presence, our Company participated fully in the upturn. Our international competitiveness was strengthened by the high exchange value of the U.S. dollar and the yen and by the low rate of inflation in the Federal Republic of Germany. Good capacity utilization at our production facilities resulted in substantially lower unit costs. We continued the expenditure stabilization policy instituted in the previous year.

BMW AG

Business at BMW developed favorably again in 1984 as a whole. The essential economic figures of the previous year were exceeded. Production, domestic registrations and exports reached new record levels. Development again contrasted clearly with the general market data. All the BMW series of automobiles contributed to this, demand for 3 series even surpassed that of the previous year. The motorcycle business has clearly reviewed since the introduction of the new K series, it was excellent overall.

The expansion of business and the continuation of projects with good prospects for the future entailed a further increase in the number of employees to some 52,000 worldwide. Sales of BMW AG rose by 12.6% to DM12.9 billion, sales of the BMW group reached DM16.5 billion, 17.5% up on the previous year.

BMW offers a broad range of automobiles and motorcycles of top quality, sporty character and high performance. Thus, the company can be expected to permanently expand its market position.



Hoechst AG

Hoechst is one of the leading chemical companies in the world and operates in all important fields of the chemical industry. Hoechst was particularly successful 1984. Profit before tax of the Hoechst Group increased by DM 897 million to DM 2,852 million. Sales reached DM 41,457 million, 11.5 percent more than in the previous year; 75 percent of Group sales were achieved abroad. Considerable expansion of sales took place in the agriculture, plastics film, fibres, organic chemicals and technical information systems divisions. Accounting for 16 percent of sales, pharmaceuticals continues to be the largest division.

For Hoechst, broadly based research is the most important investment for the future. In 1984 DM 1,818 million was spent on research and development, which is 12 percent more than in the previous year. Some 13,500 people in 14 countries work in the research laboratories. Hoechst has around 178,000 employees worldwide.

IKB

Industriekreditbank AG — Deutsche Industriebank (IKB) makes medium and long-term loans to businesses at fixed rates. Funds are provided for investments in plant and equipment, takeovers, conversion of short to long-term borrowing, and capital goods exports. Its refinancing is done entirely by issuing its own bonds and by other long-term borrowing.

Within the bank's DM 14 billion balance sheet total loan periods have been progressively lengthening. IKB, directly or through subsidiaries, also operates in the Euro market, hire-purchase credit, leasing and business consultancy. (Its 1984/85 Annual Report will be published in August.)



NIXDORF

Nixdorf offers a diverse product spectrum, ranging from micros to mainframes, word processors and future-oriented systems, such as digital PABX and digital telephones, addressed to new markets arising from the intermix of computer and telecommunications technology. The company owes its strength to its ability to focus on market needs, and convert new technology into innovative products serving user requirements. It offers system solutions tailored for specific industries like banking, the retail area, hotels and restaurants.

In a year of renewed growth in fiscal 1984, net income was up by 29 percent to DM 121 million. Total revenue rose 21 percent to DM 3,27 billion. 49 percent came from the German market and 51 percent from international activities. 55 percent of revenue was generated by sales of computer systems, and 45 percent by income from rentals and services. Higher employment levels in 1984 raised the Nixdorf workforce worldwide by 2,672 to 20,193.

In its global network, Nixdorf is represented by more than 500 sales and service bases in 41 countries around the world.



SKANSKA

Skanska is one of Europe's leading civil engineering and building contractors, and a full-service corporation offering a complete range of resources for projects of all types and sizes. Within the Skanska Group there are a number of divisions and subsidiaries specializing in every phase of construction: design, engineering, component fabrication, erection, management, administration and finance. Outside Sweden, Skanska specializes in large, technically complex and advanced projects, often on a design-construct or turnkey basis.

Consolidated invoiced sales for the Skanska Group in 1984 amounted to SEK 14,765 million (about U.S. \$1,640 million). The number of employees is about 29,500.

Spie Batignolles

SPIE BATIGNOLLES is one of France's top-ranking construction and civil-engineering concerns, organized around the following main fields of activity:

- ELECTRICAL and NUCLEAR
- CIVIL ENGINEERING and BUILDING
- OIL and GAS
- ENGINEERING and GENERAL CONTRACTING.

Working throughout the world in more than 60 countries, 60% of the company's sales are made abroad.

1984 SALES: F.F. 15,000 million. Human Resources: 33,000 employees including 3,500 engineers and 8,500 technicians.

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CARL ZEISS, West Germany:

Strong stimulus from abroad results in all-time record - turnover for 83/84 business year tops the billion mark

The revival in the world economy, the considerable efforts invested in r and d and the strength of the dollar have all played their part in ensuring the pleasing course steered by the company in the business year ending September 30, 84.

Orders received, totalling D.M. 1,046 million, showed an increase of 20 percent on the percentage of foreign orders rose to 56 percent (52 percent, with the USA, Japan, the UK and France being the major customers).

For the first time ever, turnover topped the billion mark, reaching a total of D.M. 1,042 million and thus representing an improvement of 9 percent on the previous year.

The total workforce employed by Carl Zeiss, West Germany, at the end of the business year numbered 7,891 (7,753), expenditure on wages and salaries, social insurance and the company pension scheme amounted to D.M. 464.7 million, an increase of 3.6 percent on the previous year. The turnover of the Zeiss Group of companies worldwide rose by 11 percent to reach D.M. 1,87 billion.

At the close of the business year the number of persons employed by the Zeiss Group worldwide totalled 15,501 (15,259).

Conditions were good for the launching of the new business year. Good utilization of production capacity is ensured by the healthy inflow of orders in the initial months and by well-filled order books. New marketing possibilities will be opened up by new products which are the result of the concentrated effort put into r + d. Provided the economy does not take a turn for the worse, Carl Zeiss, West Germany, sees every chance of continuing with the moderate growth recorded for the business year 83/84.



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SPORTS

Through the Night They Played, Until the Mets Bravely Won, 16-13

ATLANTA — The rockets' red glare gave proof long through the night that the Mets and the Braves were still there.

In fact, they were at the ballpark all night long, playing a 19-inning, rain-delayed game that the Mets, finally, won, 16-13.

By the time the postgame Fourth of July fireworks show started early on the night of Friday, the Mets had taken a club record with 28 hits, Keith Hernandez had hit for the triple, getting a single, double, triple and home run, and a Braves pitcher, Rick Camp, batting be-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

cause no pinch hitters were left on the bench, had hit his first home run in the major leagues to tie the score with two out in the bottom of the 18th.

But Ray Knight, who earlier had batted three times with the bases loaded, doubled home Gary Carter in the top of the 19th, on his 10th at bat of the game. That began a five-inning game for the Mets that held on when the Braves rallied for two runs with two outs in the last gasp of the longest major-league game this season.

The game ended with the Mets' Ron Darling striking out Camp. The Braves used 22 players, the Mets 21, with seven pitchers on each side. Keeping score was a task that eluded even Mets pitcher Tom Seaver.

"I could have won it, I could have lost it and I could have saved it — and I didn't do any of those things," Gorman said.

Actually, he did. He was credited with the victory after pitching six innings. Darling, the Mets' No. 2 starter, was called on to work the last of the 19th.

The Mets started the winning rally when Carter, who had five hits, singled off Camp. After a sacrifice, Rusty Staub was intentionally passed before Knight broke the tie with his hit into the right-center gap. Danny Heep added a two-run single, and an error by Gerald Washington accounted for another run before Wally Backman singled in the fifth run.

It Was a Game To Remember

The Associated Press
ATLANTA — Said the Mets' first baseman, Keith Hernandez, "I saw things I'd never seen in a game before in my career. At the 17th inning, I figured I just had to call somebody. I called my brother Gary and told him I just wanted him to know I was still out here playing."

Teammate Ray Knight, who left the bases loaded three times but doubled home the game-winning run in the 19th: "I think I've never been more excited about one base hit."

The Braves' center fielder, Dale Murphy, who played the whole game: "I'll be feeling it for the next week." After pitcher Rick Camp hit his home run in the 18th, "I figured, 'This has got to be our night.'"

The Braves' left fielder, Terry Harper, who tied the score with a two-out, two-run homer in the 13th, on whether such games are fun: "It's fun to win 'em."

Braves pitcher Rick Mahler, reminded that he started the game: "Did I?"

Ann Patrick of Smyrna, Georgia, who did not leave her seat in the upper deck until the final out: "It was great."

Philadelphia, Juan Samuel and Von Hayes hit first-inning home runs and Ozzie Virgil homered in the sixth to back Kevin Gross' three-hit pitching against Cincinnati.

Cardinals 3, Dodgers 2: In St. Louis, Tom Nieto had two hits and drove in two runs to help Joaquin Andujar beat Los Angeles. Andujar, 14-3, who has the best record in the majors, allowed eight hits, walked five and struck out five.

Expos 9, Houston 3: Vance Law's two-out double began a six-run 12th inning that Tim Lincecum capped with a three-run homer in the bottom of the 12th.

Yankees 3, Twins 2: In the American League, Ron Guidry pitched a six-hit shutout against Minnesota in New York. Guidry, 10-3, equalled his season high with eight strikeouts and is tied with Detroit's Dan Petry for the league lead in victories. In his last 12 starts, Guidry has nine victories without a loss.

White Sox 5, Indians 0: Britt Burns pitched a four-hit shutout in the go-ahead run as Chicago won in Cleveland.

Rangers 4, Tigers 1: In Arlington, Texas, Pete O'Brien's two-run single, during a four-run first inning, backed Burt Hooton's six-hit pitching against Detroit. The Rangers had not beaten the Tigers since July 8, 1984, a span of eight games.

Mariners 7, Brewers 1: Dave Martinez hit a three-run homer and Mike Moore pitched a four-hit shutout against Milwaukee in Seattle. The Mariners have won 11 of their last 13.

Orioles 5, Royals 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Floyd Rayford and Eddie Murray each drove in two runs for Baltimore.

Angels 5, Red Sox 4: Reserve catcher Jerry Narron's three-run homer with one out in the seventh bested Boston in Anaheim, California, before 62,951, the largest crowd to watch a major-league game this year.

A's 3, Blue Jays 2: In Oakland, Dave Collins singled home the run in the bottom of the ninth that beat Toronto.

Current Routs Connors; Rain Halts 2d Match

By Andrew Warshaw

The Associated Press
WIMBLEDON, England — Kevin Current powered his way into his first men's singles final at the Wimbledon tennis championships on Friday, defeating a lackluster Jimmy Connors, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1 in just 1 hour 32 minutes.

But Current's opponent in Sunday's final was still to be decided, with West Germany's Boris Becker and Anders Jarryd of Sweden tied at one set all when a driving rainstorm, the second in a few hours at the All England club, suspended play for the day.

Jarryd had taken the opening set, 6-2; Becker took the second, 7-6. And the score in the third was 1-1 when officials decided to call off the semifinal until Saturday, when it was to be resumed before the final of the women's singles, between defending champion Martina Navratilova and her long-time rival, Chris Evert Lloyd.

Current, the South African-born naturalized U.S. citizen who ousted defending champion John McEnroe in the quarterfinals — also in straight sets — served 17 aces and hit stream of service winners to send Connors, 32, the No. 3 seed, out of the tournament.

Current's victory ensured a new name on the men's trophy this year. Neither Jarryd, the No. 5 seed, nor Becker, the unseeded 17-year-old, have reached the final.

The first match had begun almost two hours late because of a storm that swamped the All England club and sent torrents of water cascading off the stands. Three trees were struck by lightning and, when the action began, Current struck with his own lightning, serving an ace on only the second point of the first semifinal.

Connors, reliving the horror of last year's final against McEnroe, when he won just four games, managed only 16 points against Current's serve. Winner after winner flashed by the 32-year-old American and two-time champion, who only occasionally managed to produce his renowned service return.

When he was not being beaten by the pace of his eighth-seeded opponent's serve, Connors made a host of unforced errors, especially from the back of the court from where he netted a spate of forehands.

"It was a bad day at the office," said Connors.



Jimmy Connors went a long way but could not save off 6-2, 6-1, 6-1 loss to Kevin Current in Wimbledon semifinals.

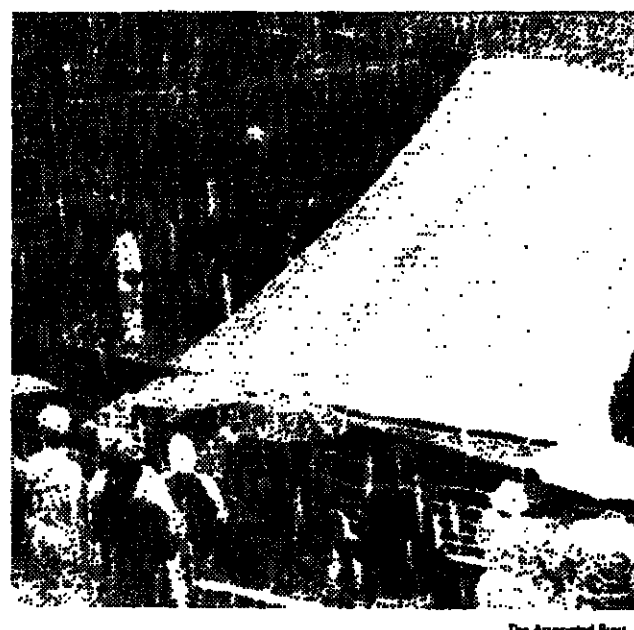
Two years ago, Current, now the first South African-born finalist at Wimbledon since Brian Norton in 1921, served a remarkable 33 aces to beat Connors in the fourth round at Wimbledon. That year, Connors was the defending champion.

"He was 16 short today," Connors said dryly. "I've played him on all surfaces, but on grass it's rough."

He's going for it constantly. When he's high, he's high."

After beginning with an ace and three service winners in the opening game, Current then broke for a 2-0 lead.

In the third game, Connors had his only break point of the match when Current double-faulted. But a searing ace saved the game and Connors never had another chance



A driving rainstorm swamped the All England club and delayed the start of men's semifinals almost two hours.

to threaten his opponent's serve. Current, cleverly mixing up top-spin and sliced groundstrokes, forced Connors into mistakes and broke champion again in the eighth game to win the opening set in 32 minutes.

The pattern continued for the rest of the match. Current serving hard and skillfully mixing up his groundstrokes. Connors forced on the defensive. Twice in the second set, Current served three aces in one game as his opponent remained rooted to the baseline. Attacking Connors' weak second service, Current broke twice more for a commanding two-set lead.

The third set was even more one-sided and not even a shout of "Come On, Jimmy" from a spectator could rouse Connors into a revival.

Instead, he grew even more frustrated and won only one more game, when he served to save the match at 0-5. But any hopes of a comeback were dashed as Current served out the match with three more aces and a smash.

"I knew Jimmy has the best return in the game and that I could not let him into it," said Current. "It was very humid when we came out and the balls were a bit heavy. The conditions were very slow. But that act helped me on his serve because it gave me time to play."

Becker, who with power serves and supreme confidence became youngest man to reach Wimbledon's semifinals, appeared to have met his match in the opening set against Jarryd. With lightning reflexes, Swede unsettled his opponent with his court speed and return of serve and took the set in 34 minutes after two breaks.

Becker improved in the second set as he anticipated Jarryd's passing shots, cutting off several of them with crisp volleys. Playing positively and aggressively, the West German teen-ager broke Jarryd, 23, in the fifth game and saved off two break points on his own serve for a 4-2 lead. Two games later, Jarryd did succeed in breaking back and held for 5-4.

In the next game, Becker saved a set point with an uninhibited cross-court volley and finished off the game with an ace. He did it again two games later to level at 6-6 and send the set into a tie breaker.

An early break gave Jarryd a 3-1 lead in the tie breaker but Becker stormed back to take the next six points and square the match. Each player held serve at the start of the third set and the match was delicately poised when the rain, which had plagued the first week of the tournament, began falling again.

Tour de France Turns into a Tour of Force

United Press International
REIMS, France — The winner of the sixth stage of the Tour de France bicycle race was disqualified Thursday night for engaging in a too spirited sprint to the finish.

Eric Vanderaerden of Belgium, who had finished first, and Sean Kelly of Ireland were disqualified for pushing during the closely-fought sprint. Francis Castaing of France, who finished second, was declared winner of the 221.5-kilometer (137.6-mile) sixth stage.

Ludwig Wijnmans of Belgium won Friday's seventh stage, between Reims and Nancy, when he finished ahead of ace Colombian climber Luis Herrera, who led most of the way.

Castaing said Thursday's race had become a war and many riders were indignant after tensions

boiled over during the 65 kilometer-per-hour sprint that swept riders into a snake-like pattern.

Bernard Hinault of France, a favorite to win the tour, said, "It wasn't necessary to ram rivals to get first place."

Vanderaerden was disqualified after referees watched the finish on video film five times before voting 3-1, against him and Kelly. The decision cost the Belgian his 30-second victory bonus and Kelly 10 seconds for third place. They were put at the back of the main bunch, with the same time as those riders.

"I absolutely wanted to win. I won. It's not the first time that sprinters have had to take risks," Vanderaerden said.

A commentator said "the two men have never liked each other anyway."

Harvard Wins Easily As Regatta Heats Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HENLEY ON THAMES — The U.S. crews competing in the Henley Royal Regatta set a sizzling racing pace Friday, while the spectators just sizzled with the windless heat.

Harvard University started impressively in its bid to become the first U.S. rowing crew in five years to win the 146-year-old regatta's premier event, the Grand Challenge Cup.

Against an outstanding Danish team with one out in the three-national lightweight eight, Harvard, just eight pounds a man heavier, won by four and one-third lengths on the second day of the four-day regatta.

The Danes, starting three strokes a minute higher at 43, briefly went ahead but could not offer a serious

challenge once Harvard had gone ahead by the quarter-mile stage.

"They got two seats on us at the start," said Neil Oleson, Harvard's bowman, but after that "we just went through them. I'm surprised how easy it was."

Harvard will row against Cambridge University for a place in the final.

It was Cambridge University's notorious craft — smashed in a riverbank collision before last year's Boat Race against Oxford — that carried Temple University of Philadelphia to victory in Henley's second most important race for rowers, the Ladies Plate.

There now is nothing wrong with the craft, but there was a great deal wrong with Temple's steering, despite a one-length victory over the Palm Beach Rowing Association of Florida.

"It was just awful. It nearly got us disqualified," said Temple's coach, John Hooton.

Temple did, however, row well, overcoming a one-length lead that the Florida crew had built over the first third of the course.

Temple next meets Princeton, which rallied for a quarter-length victory over Bristol University. Princeton, however, was giving away 28 pounds per man.

Brad Lewis of the United States, who won an Olympic double sculls gold medal last year, as expected reached the last eight of the Diamond Single Sculls. He beat Charles Watkins of Britain by five lengths.

Lewis, 30, from the Dirty Dozen Rowing Club in California, is bidding to become only the second man to win both the single and double sculls.

Advancing in the singles were Steve Redgrave, an Olympic gold medalist for Britain in the coxed fours, who easily beat Adrian Nor-



WORLD GAMES — Sweden's Patrick Sjöberg backed into a high jump victory at 7 feet 6 1/2 inches in Helsinki. Romania's Marica Pulica ran the fastest women's 5,000 meters this year, 15 minutes 6.04 seconds; Britain's Zola Budd, leader until the last lap, was sixth on Thursday. Willie Banks of the United States won the triple jump at 57-2 1/2.

SCOREBOARD

Cycling

Tour de France

Sixth Stage
Reims to Nancy, 221.5 kilometers (137.6 miles)
1. Ludwig Wijnmans, Belgium, 5 hours 25 minutes, 7 seconds (20 second bonus)
2. Luis Herrera, Colombia, at 1 second behind leader (20 second bonus)
3. Peter Winnen, Holland, Same Time (10 second bonus)
4. Jean-Louis Gaudin, Spain, S.T.
5. Willem van Eerde, Belgium, at 9
6. Henry Van Brabant, Belgium, at 9
7. Sean Kelly, Ireland, S.T.
8. Eric Vanderaerden, Belgium, at 1:01
9. Phil Anderson, Australia, S.T.
10. Phil Anderson, Australia, S.T.
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13. Phil Anderson, Australia, S.T.
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WOMEN'S TOUR DE FRANCE

Fifth Stage—182.4 kilometers (113 miles), from Liervres-Barré
1. Jeanne Vanburen, Belgium, 2 hours 33 minutes, 39 seconds (15 second bonus)
2. Jeanne Lampa, France, at 14 seconds behind leader
3. Grete Florschütz, Belgium, at 14 (15 second bonus)
4. Kimmie Pelletier, France, Same Time
5. Maria Coma, Italy, S.T.
6. Paula Westberg, Sweden, S.T.
7. Helen Hays, Holland, S.T.
8. Tuulikki Joha, Sweden, S.T.
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20. Tuulikki Joha, Sweden, S.T.

MEANS OVERALL LEADERS

1. Kim Anderson, Denmark, 40 hours, 5 minutes, 45 seconds
2. Eric Vanderaerden, Belgium, at 40 seconds behind the leader
3. Greg Lemond, United States, at 1:05
4. Bernard Hinault, France, at 1:07
5. Sean Kelly, Ireland, at 1:09
6. Steve Bauer, Canada, at 1:18
7. Bernard Veldschoten, Holland, at 1:28
8. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 1:32
9. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 1:41
10. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 1:43
11. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 1:58
12. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 2:00
13. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 2:07
14. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 2:09
15. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 2:11
16. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 2:18
17. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 2:18
18. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 2:22
19. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 2:24
20. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 2:29

Tennis

Wimbledon Results

MEANS SINGLES
SEMIFINALS
Connors (U.S.) def. Jimmy Connors, U.S., 6-2, 6-1, 6-1
Becker (West Germany) vs. Anders Jarryd (Sweden), match suspended by rain; Jarryd won 1-1, Jarryd 2-2, Becker 7-6, 6-1, 6-1
WOMEN'S DOUBLES
SEMIFINALS
Navratilova (U.S.) and Pam Shriver (U.S.) def. Hana Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) and Wendy Turnbull (Australia), 6-4, 6-2

Transition

Baseball

CHICAGO—Placed Ron Kittle, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Bryan Little, infielder, from Buffalo of the American Association.
CLEVELAND—Recalled Ramon Romero, pitcher, from Maine of the International League. Placed Ray Smith, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list.
KANSAS CITY—Activated Pat Sheridan, outfielder. Sent Dave Loefer, outfielder, to Omaha of the American Association.
HOUSTON—Signed Mike Reuter, running back, to a four-year contract. Obtained Drew Hill, wide receiver, from the L.A. Rams for draft choice. Signed Tim Smith, wide receiver, from Kansas City. Signed John Johnson, kicker, from the Houston Oilers.
NEW ENGLAND—Signed Tim Gidycz, linebacker, to a one-year contract.
ST. LOUIS—Signed K.C. Davis, tight end, to a one-year contract.
WASHINGTON—Signed Tom Zastrow, kicker, to a three-year contract.

Baseball

THURSDAY'S MAJOR LEAGUE LINESCORES
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Minnesota 2, Detroit 0
New York 3, Boston 0
Baltimore 7, Toronto 1
Chicago 5, Cleveland 4
Milwaukee 2, St. Louis 0
Kansas City 3, Oakland 1
Seattle 1, Texas 0
California 4, Houston 1
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 1
Washington 3, Montreal 1
Detroit 1, Cleveland 0
Boston 1, New York 0
Toronto 1, Baltimore 0
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ART BUCHWALD

The Vacation Contract

WASHINGTON — You have heard about marriage contracts being negotiated, but I bet you never heard of a vacation contract. Neither had I until the Gulls showed me the one they drew up before going to Cape Cod.

"In the past we have had big fights about our summer," C.C. Gull told me. "So this year we decided to draw up a contract and spell everything out."

He showed me a legal document that had been written by a notary. "It says here that I don't have to go to any cocktail parties on the Cape where the men wear green blazers and white slacks with white socks," C.C. Gull said.

"Article 4 states that no women or decorators will be allowed in the house while I am on vacation," Gull said. "And furthermore, the kid who cuts the lawn may not start his mower before 10 o'clock in the morning or while I'm taking a nap."

"I demanded Article 7," Martha said. "C.C. may not come home from a tennis game with a woman who is a wonderful woman player he had for a partner."

"I gave her that one," C.C. said, "on the condition she wouldn't make me drive into town for a pound of butter just as I was ready to leave for the court."

Martha said, "Tell him about Amendment 6."

"I must give her 24 hours' notice on people I've invited for dinner, and she has to give me a week's notice on house guests," C.C. told me. "We've drawn up a list of house guests who have to be agreed on by both parties. They include friends of our children; relatives, including teen-age nieces and nephews, cousins, and in-laws; and people we haven't seen in five years who just found out we have a house on the Cape. Martha's mother may only stay for one week or seven days, whichever is the greater. My mother can stay for a similar period of time, but Martha has the option, if it gets to be too much for her, of taking off and visiting a friend on Long Island."

Martha picked up the document. "Article 9 refers to missing clothing and other objects such as sneakers, tennis rackets, boat and fishing gear, and any other vacation paraphernalia that C.C. has misplaced. I am no longer responsible for finding any of the above-named things, nor will I be held accountable because said objects were lost."

"I agreed to the clause on the condition that she take care of the kids on rainy days," C.C. said. "But he has to take them to the library."

"Article 10 was the one we had the biggest row about," C.C. said. "It has to do with our suitcases. Martha wants a clause stating that she no longer has to set foot on my suitcase, or any friend's suitcase, for the entire summer. I said she couldn't do that to me because she is a very important part of the crew, particularly when nobody else is around."

Martha said, "The compromise is that I will only go on board if C.C. can find absolutely no one to sail with. If I do and he yells at me just once, I am to be taken to the nearest port and put ashore."

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lately, Gil Schwartz has been suffering guilt pangs all over the Upper West Side.

"There are things I feel ashamed of doing now," he said, "like dining on Columbus Avenue or walking my baby in Central Park in the McClaren stroller or eating David's cookies."

"I feel like everything I do is a trend," said the 34-year-old corporate public relations executive. "I can't buy imported cheese in good conscience anymore, or state-of-the-art booties. I can't even buy a feisty little Beaujolais."

"There's something vaguely nauseating now about being a yuppie," he said. "No one wants to be called that anymore."

There have not yet been any reports of Akitas, Aprias or Adises being flung out of windows. (For the uninitiated, these are dogs, strollers and shoes of choice for yuppies, or young urban professionals.) Nonetheless, a number of cases of "yuppie guilt" and "yuppie denial" have been diagnosed, a syndrome that analysts say signals the end of yuppie civilization as we know it.

"By the end of the summer," predicted Lee Atwater, a Republican political consultant, "the yuppie movement will be dead."

Michael Klonsky, writing in *Gentleman's Quarterly*, reveals that shame has led the once unashamed yuppies to hole up behind the bolted doors of their condominiums, bentwood rockers jammed up under the door-knobs.

"Some," he said, "have made the tragic discovery that a Brie can actually get too ripe."

Many young professionals in Manhattan agree that, with the recent spate of "yuppie bashing," as one calls the mocking news coverage, they no longer find the label clever and amusing.

Karen Clark, a 27-year-old buyer at the clothing Brooks Brothers, said she and her husband, Brooks, had noticed a new "hostility." She recalled that when their gas barbecue grill was being moved into their apartment recently, two observers looked at each other knowingly and hissed, "Yuppies."

"I started out as sort of a funny thing," Mrs. Clark said. "But now it's turned into a bad thing that implies shallow people who care more about Gucci shoes than their mother's birthday."

She said she had become somewhat defensive about the assumption that yuppies live "an acquisitive lifestyle that has nothing to do with real feelings or intellect."

"I start saying things like, 'Oh, I go to foreign films, I've seen 'Jules and Jim,'" she said.

Although they may crave individuality and loathe their label, many of this generation of grand acquirers say they remain comfortable with the basic tenets of the yuppie lifestyle.

"On the whole, in spite of the pejorative aspect, yuppies still take a masochistic glee in being yuppies," said Jonathan Silver, 27, a financial analyst. "If you can't think about yourself in this way, it says something about your own achievement record and success rate, and that's an important and valuable thing."

But in the comic strip *Doonesbury*, Michael Doonesbury balks when the "Y word," as he disdainfully calls it, is mentioned at the advertising agency where he works. And indeed, the retreat from the yuppie image has been



The New York Times

duly noted by Madison Avenue, which had frantically been pitching products to this consumer-minded group.

American Express has now begun a campaign that salutes "those who know there's more to life than a VCR, a food processor and a new pair of running shoes."

The company plans to pick young people across the country who have combined successful careers with volunteerism and award them a vacation and a \$1,000 bequest to their favorite charity.

"The smart marketer has to recognize that most thinking yuppies are going to resent being looked upon only as mannequins on which to drape all these elitist products," says Jane Fitzgibbon of Ogilvy & Mather, the advertising agency that handles American Express.

Many of those interviewed talked of the ways in which they were trying to break out of the smothering, collective image.

"I won't buy any product that has an ad with a guy in horn-rimmed glasses," said Schwartz.

Dan Leffell, a 30-year-old corporate lawyer, said he had been trying to put distance between himself and the yuppie tag but felt discouraged. He recalled that he started collecting Hawaiian shirts

a year ago as an act of defiance but soon stopped when the Upper West Side spotted a rainbow of Hawaiian prints and Brooks Brothers began selling all-cotton versions.

"Yuppies keep trying to find avenues out of yuppiedom, but they end up just starting a new trend that catches up with them," he said. "It's only a matter of time before yuppie men start wearing earrings and Brooks Brothers starts selling earrings."

Renee Jackson, a 25-year-old public relations executive, says she "thinks about it all the time, how I can strive to be different." She eschews Yoplait yogurt and sneakers with business suits and headbands and certain restaurants.

But, still, she frets that she is a clone. "There's nothing more frightening than seeing 30 other people who look just like you walking down Amsterdam Avenue," she said. "It's like a pack of wolves. I keep asking my boyfriend, Bruce, 'If I was standing with my back to you, would you be able to pick me out?'"

Those interviewed seemed skeptical about the notion of a new surge of altruism.

"I thought a 'We Are the World' album — does that count?" asked

David Blum, a 29-year-old writer. "That's about as altruistic as yuppies are going to get this year."

Betsy Webb, a 27-year-old assistant legal supervisor who volunteers at a church shelter for the homeless, said she saw little evidence of blossoming humanitarianism among her peers.

"All they're concerned with is which summer house to go into," she said. "When we need new volunteers, my co-workers say, 'I wish I could do that,' and I say, 'Why don't you skip squash or skip a night of hanging out at the bar, and spend the night in the shelter?' But they say, 'Maybe next year.'"

Many specialists in social trends maintain, however, that the current backlash will lead to more social concern.

"There's going to be a rebirth of social consciousness," said Atwater, the political consultant, citing as a harbinger the renaissance of 1960s music, as well as the boom in sales of psychedelic clothing and peace symbols.

"When yuppies start having children, then they'll start thinking about what kind of society they want to live in," said Marilee Hartley, a co-author of "The Yuppie Handbook." "Children will have a humanizing effect."

PEOPLE

Oxford Is Kindergarten For British Math Whiz

Ruth Lawrence, 13, has been awarded a first-class honors degree in mathematics from Oxford University after two years of study, instead of the usual three. Before that, she had never gone to school; her father, Harry Lawrence, a computer consultant, taught her at home. She said she would stay in Oxford for at least three more years to work on a doctorate — which usually takes five years.

Daniel Ellsberg, 54, has been convicted of disturbing the peace during a May protest in San Francisco and will serve a two-day jail sentence. The "Pentagon Papers" activist was demonstrating against the Reagan administration's trade embargo against Nicaragua.

Lillian Gish, 83, who plays Alan Alda's mother in "Sweet Liberty," a comedy being filmed on Long Island, says she turned down the role four times "because I thought they had confused me with my sister, Dorothy — she's the comedienne of our family." The film, about a historian's adventures while a movie is being made of his book, is written and directed by Alda and also stars Michael Caine and Michelle Pfeiffer. . . . Carl Bernstein has signed an unusual agreement with his former wife, the writer Nora Ephron, and with the director Mike Nichols and Paramount Pictures that gives the former Washington Post investigative reporter the unofficial advisory role in the film version of Ephron's novel "Heartburn." The film will star Meryl Streep and Mandy Patinkin. The book is considered a thinly veiled account of Bernstein and Ephron's marriage.

The former wife of Senator Edward M. Kennedy says she feels betrayed by a forthcoming biography. Joan Kennedy told the Boston Globe that she tried to talk her former administrative assistant, Marcia Chellis, out of writing "Living with the Kennedys: The Joan Kennedy Story." A Simon & Schuster editor, Fred Riba, said the book described Mrs. Kennedy's thoughts on the 1969 drowning of Mary Jo Kopechne after the car in which Kopechne was riding, driven by the Massachusetts Democrat, plunged off a bridge.

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